FOR BEST HORSES AND DOGS
USE
CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC SOFT SOAP.
It cures Mange, destroys Parasites on animals, improves the coat, and prevents unpleasant odour. Specially useful against Greasy Heel or Mud Fever on Horses, and to keep Flies away.
USED IN HER MAJESTY'S KENNELS.
In 1 and 2-lb. Jars, 1s. and 2s. each; 4 and 7-lb. Tins, 3s. and 5s. each (English rates).
F. C. CALVERT & Co., MANCHESTER, ENG.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,770—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1896.

CHUBB & SONS
LOCK AND SAFE CO.
MAKERS TO HER MAJESTY
THE QUEEN.
BOMBAY AGENT:
37, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
P.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	21st Aug.
SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	28th "
P.M. SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	4th Sept.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	11th "
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
P.L. PENINSULAR	5307	F. H. Seymour	19th Sept.
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	26th "
P.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	3rd October
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	10th "
P.L. CARTHAGE	5283	M. De Horne	17th "
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	24th "
P.L. INDIA	5000	R. F. Briscoe	31st "

The Steamers marked P. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The "Sutlej" marked P.M. proceeds to Brindisi and Marseilles. Passengers for London by sea cannot be booked for this voyage.
The Steamer marked thus * proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 13th August, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	B. Vidos	4,119	750	1st Sept. 1896.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Oct. 1896.
IMPERATOR	B. Vidos	4,119	750	1st Nov. 1896.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Dec. 1896.
IMPERATOR	B. Vidos	4,119	750	1st Jan. 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Costanzo	4,409	350	7th Sept.
MEDUSA	G. Wallusching	2,726	350	7th Oct.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	7th Nov.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
A Surgeon on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1080	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company Issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235 350	21st Aug. 1896

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras and Coconada.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
E. SCARPA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, August 17, 1896.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
Under Contract with the French Government.
DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT,
VIA ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday.
SALAZIE	4235	Paul	5th Sept. 1896.
SAGHALIEN	4049	Le Gall	3rd October "
NATAL	4074	Bourdon	31st "
OCEANIEN	4259	Schmitz	28th Nov. "
ERNEST SIMONS	5707	Le Troadec	26th Dec. "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CALEDONIEN	L. Blanc	4,232	27th Aug.

Four weekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S.S. "ALPHEE," Captain Etienne, WILL SAIL for KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, and BUSHIRE, on or about the 5thSeptember.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six, and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fares, from Marseilles to London.
For further particulars apply to
E. DE BAILLOU, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY

PENSION VILLA FRANK
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families or Summer or Winter Season.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 22nd Aug. at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 24th Aug., at 10 a.m., calling at Cutch Mandavi, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on or about the 29th Aug., noon, calling at Karrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Feo, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, about the 19th Aug., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,516 tons, about the 8th Sept., calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about 1st Sept., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 18th August, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. ARCHIMEDE .....18th Aug. 1896.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months, Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore 8th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to
E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 24, 1896.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HYDROCARBINE,

THE NEW
HAIR RENEWER.

FLATTERING reports are being constantly received as to the wonderful efficacy of this excellent preparation.
PLEASANT TO USE.
Price Rs. 2 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

INDIGESTION

PERMANENTLY
CURED
BY
PAPARIDINE.

TAKEN as liqueur after meals PAPARIDINE instantly relieves all sense of fulness, and, in a few days, the digestive organs regain their normal condition.
Testimonials from all parts of India.
Price Rs. 2 per Bottle.
PREPARED ONLY BY

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW FLUID
FOR
THE COMPLEXION

MADE from an improved formula. By its use the SKIN is kept SMOOTH and SOFT, FRECKLES disappear, SPOTS are dried up, and exposure to the Sun and Wind may be indulged in with impunity.
Price Re. 1 per Bottle.
Made only by

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

GYMKHANA KIT.

TREACHER & CO.'S
GUARANTEED ENGLISH-MADE
GYMKHANA KIT.

EVERY REQUISITE FOR
CRICKET,
FOOTBALL.
TENNIS,
GOLF,
HOCKEY.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

MESSRS. THACKER & CO., LD.,

HAVE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING THAT THEY HAVE JUST PUBLISHED
ENGLISH-SOMALI SENTENCES and IDIOMS for the use of Sportsmen and Visitors in Somali Land. By Captain R. H. LIGHT, I.S.C., Re. 1-0.
MARIE CORELLI'S NOVELS, Rs. 2 Each.
THE MIGHTY ATOM, CAMEOS.
SORROWS OF SATAN, BARABBAS.

In a few days Rs. 2. THOMAS HARDY'S NEW NOVEL **JUDE THE OBSCURE** In a few days Rs. 2.

There is an infinite beauty of style; there are passages of rare spiritual beauty, and of a sad and fine irony; there is colour, quaintness, charm. The hand is the hand of a master.—*Daily Chronicle.*
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THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

CRICKET OUTFITS.

AT REDUCED PRICES.
CRICKET BATS
BY POPULAR MAKERS
AYRE'S CELEBRATED.
ALL CANE HANDLE
CRICKET BATS.
AYRE'S CRICKET BATS.

F. H. AYRE'S CELEBRATED ALL-CANE HANDLE CRICKET BATS, each bat being made of the best seasoned selected willow: they are well-balanced and comfortable to handle; are good drivers and will stand a lot of hard wear, Rs. 12-8 each.

SALE PRICE, Rs. 11-4.

F. H. AYRE'S MATCH BATS, made of specially selected wood to stand any climate, improved spring all-cane handle, they are perfectly balanced, light and good drivers. For presentation or private use, they cannot be surpassed, Rs. 14-8 each.

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CLAPSHAW'S ALL-CANE HANDLE CRICKET BATS, well seasoned willow blades. We can recommend these as excellent bats for practice and hard wear, Rs. 10-8 each.

SALE PRICE, Rs. 9-4
LEG GUARDS.

THE "NOTTS" VENTILATED LEG-GUARDS, made of superior white buck-skin, best cane stripes; very light in weight, cool and easy fitting. They afford ample protection to the leg, Rs. 11-8 per pair.

SALE PRICE, Rs. 10-8.
BATTING GLOVES

BATTING GLOVES, white buck-skin, with stout elastic wrist bands, and especially prepar tubular rubber finger guards. These are capital gloves for hard wear, the rubber guards being very securely fixed on, Rs. 5-12 per pair.

SALE PRICE, Rs. 5.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.
A FEW CANVASSERS, in the Town of Bombay. Commission, 5 per cent. For other particulars, apply to the Undersigned.
A. GOPALACHARLU, Secretary.
Srinivasa Mandiram and Charities, Bangalore.
27th July, 1896.

NEW (1896) EDITION.

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PRESCRIBER'S PHARMACOPŒIA,
THOROUGHLY REVISED AND BROUGHT UP TO DATE.
A LARGE NUMBER of NEW REMEDIES HAVE BEEN ADDED, and the SHAPE of the BOOK ALTERED to a MORE CONVENIENT SIZE.
AN INVALUABLE WORK
OF REFERENCE FOR
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AND
PHARMACISTS.
ORDERS NOW BEING REGISTERED.
PRICE Rs. 4 EACH.
KEMP & CO.. LD., BOMBAY.

ABERDEEN WHISKY

SCOTT BROTHERS & Co.'s 3 Stars.
Rs. 2 per Bottle.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
AN HOTEL BUSINESS for SALE in a rapidly increasing Hill Station in Southern India or would be let on lease.
Apply "X. Y.,"
Care of this Paper.

GEMMED RINGS.

AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few is quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship, Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.

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JEWELLERS,
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ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C.P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

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OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
PRICE.....Rs.6
Packing and Postage extra.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

NOTICE
IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE
LARGE NUMBER OF WATCHES
STILL ON HAND WE HAVE DECIDED TO EXTEND THE DATE OF OUR
STOCKTAKING SALE
OF
SURPLUS WATCH STOCK
TILL AUGUST 31ST.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

(FOUNDED 1847.)
HAS ACQUIRED THE BUSINESS OF THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD.,
COMBINED FIGURES:
ASSETS.....£2,400,000 PREMIUM INCOME.....£250,000 INTEREST.....£100,000
NO SHAREHOLDERS.
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FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO
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"THE SILICATE PAINT CO." (CHARLTON),

ARE the sole Manufacturers of the famous SILICATE PAINTS used throughout India for Military and Public Works.
Consumers and Customers of this Company's Manufacturer should see that EVERY PACKAGE bears the Company's TRADE MARK. None others are genuine.

SILICATE PAINT } Is Immensely superior and cheaper than Lead Paint.
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"Imperial Zinc White," made by "The Silicate Paint Co.," is the best genuine White Paint that can be obtained, being of exceptional Covering Power, Permanency, Purity and Brilliancy of Colour.
Apply for Colour Card Price List, and Particulars to Sole Manufacturers.
"THE SILICATE PAINT Co."
(J. B. ORR AND CO., Limited, Proprietors.) Charlton, London, England, or to
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MANSFIELD BROS.,
Encaustic Tiles, Plain Glazed Tiles, Flooring Tiles.,
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UMBRELLAS! UMBRELLAS!!
JUST ARRIVED PARAGON FRAMES.
TWILL SILK, WOVE EDGES,
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LADIES' PURE SILK	From Rs.	9 8
GENT'S Do. Do.	" "	10 8
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ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE free on Application.
THORPE AND CO.,
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ANY one who wants fresh REAL HAVANA or MANILA CIGARS must obtain them from the undermentioned well-known Firm, who have just Unpacked a Consignment of the Celebrated Cigars Manufactured by BOCK & Co., of Havana.

SPECIALITIES.

			Rs.	as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	per box	14	0
Monicos, Regalia de Preferencia	50	"	15	0
Dainties, Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	"	10	0
Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	"	12	8

MANILA CIGARS.
"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY.

These can be recommended as good smokes:—

				Cash. Rs.	as.
Regalia Antonio Lopez in boxes of	50	with rings	per box	11	0
Non Plus Ultra	do.	50	do. "	9	0
Isabels	do.	50	do. "	7	8
Exquisitas	do.	50	do. "	7	0
Princessas (small size)	do.	50	do. "	5	0
Little Devils	do.	50	do. "	3	0
Club Londres	do.	100	do. "	7	0
Neuvo Habano Especial	do.	100	"	6	0
Habano 1A (extra large size)		100	"	6	8
Habano 2A	do.	100	"	4	8
Cartado 1A	do.	100	"	6	8

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour, forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, Aug. 20TH and 21ST, at 9-15 P.M., precisely,

THE THESPIAN CLUB

(President the Hon. Sir C. FARRAN)

IN

THE PICKPOCKET,

Under the patronage and in the presence of H. E. the Governor,

Box Office: Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

Prices Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Re. 1.

Soldiers and Sailors half-price to back seats.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OLD RAILS FOR SALE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 2nd September, for the PURCHASE of about 500 Tons of OLD IRON RAILS, from 29 to 36 feet in length, in lots of 50 Tons each. The material is lying in the Stores Yard, Warl Bunder, where it may be inspected.

2. Tender Forms must be obtained from the Undersigned and be sent in with a deposit, as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement.

3. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

By Order,

ACTING GENERAL STOREKEEPER,

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 18th August, 1896.

KUMMERBUNDS.

NEW STYLES. NEW SHAPES.

FOR EVENING DRESS.

RICH BLACK, NAVY BLUE, or MAROON CORDED SILK,

AND

NOVELTIES IN SPOT FOULARD and RICH FANCY SILKS.

Rs. 5-8 to 12-8.

ASQUITH & LORD,

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

ESPLANADE HOTEL

ANNEXE, APOLLO BUNDER.

REDUCED RATES FOR THE MONSOON.

For particulars apply

MANAGER.

TERMS.—From June 1st to 30th Sept.

SERVANTS' CLOTHING.

FOR the best materials for Servants' and Peons' clothing for the Cold Season, apply to the

ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

SAMPLES FREE BY RETURN OF POST.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of SHA SOONDERJEE RAMJEE, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.

KASTURBAI, widow of the deceased.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, SIR CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 13th Day of August, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-six, and in the Sixtieth year of Our Reign.

J. W. ORR, Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

I. N. BANAJI,
The 14th day of August, 1896.
Messrs. BICKNELL, MERWANJI AND MOTILAL,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

J. J. BORDES'

ROYAL MESS BRANDY.

This BRANDY is so well known throughout the Presidency that it has pushed its way on its own merit.

J. NEUBERG,

51 ESPLANADE ROAD,

OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

GOLD TIPPED CIGARETTES.
Choicest Quality.
As used in all the leading West End Clubs, London.

LADIES' CIGARETTES.
Of exquisite perfume and delicacy.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES
of all kinds.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand; Lenses.
All the latest in the trade.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

COTTAGE PIANOS.
Full Compass, Iron Bound throughout.
(Built to order for India.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE,
Extra Superior Quality.

NILGIRI, KANGRA & CEYLON TEAS.

GALVANIZED IRON BATHS,
Extra strong, with Swivel Handles.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

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OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

SHERRY.

"LA TORRE," a natural Solera, is a Dry Wine, combining great Flavor with Delicacy of Bouquet.

Rs. 27-10, CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,

BOMBAY.

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BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hummum Street, Fort, the surplus stock of Messrs. E. E. Corey and Co., consisting of ready-made clothes, flannels of sorts, serge, diagonal straw hats, cloth cap, white shirts, neckties, silk umbrellas, walking sticks, scotch tweed, Cashmere serge, silk handkerchiefs, Cashmere and merino socks, bath towels, cotton washing tweed, Cawnpore and Oxford shirting, collars, straw and sun hats, glass-door cupboards, chairs, etc.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

The above is now on view.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hummum Street, Fort, next to Mr. E. W. Flower, House Agent (where the whole kit has been removed for sale), valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Brussels carpets, fancy table ornaments, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods:—

1 lot loaded cartridge.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 chesnut Arab pony, 13-2½, 5 years, good saddle and harness horse.

1 chesnut C. B. pony, 13-3, 9 years, a good hunter, trapper and polo pony, believed sound.

1 handsome well-bred C. W. gelding, over 15 hands, up to any weight, regulary hunted with Bombay hounds, goes in harness.

1 handsome strong-built glass-fronted miniature brougham.

1 second-hand strong palanquin office-shigram.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 19th August, 1896.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN FIRST COLIWADA, ESPLANADE CROSS LANE, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee Mr. Madanlal Goverdhandas and with the consent of his mortgagee Mr. Lakmidas Morarjee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Rahimbai, widow of Shaik Abdulla Shaik Oosman and Aminabai, daughter of the said Shaik Abdulla Shaik Oosman, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 6th day of December, 1893, and made between the said Rahimbai and Aminabai of the one part and the said Madanlal Goverdhandas of the other part.

All that piece of Government land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate at First Coliwada, Esplanade Cross Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, bearing Collector's old No. 58, new No. A6062 and old survey No. 746 and new survey No. 2-2414, containing by admeasurement (133) square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B ward No. 1825, street Nos. 2, 31, and 2 and 4, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the east by the Esplanade Cross Lane, on the west by the house of Ishwa Sivajee, on the north by the public passage called Coliwada Lane, and on the south by a public passage, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said RAHIMBAI and AMINABAI and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Tyabji, Dayabhoy, Pakvasa, and Chandulal, the attorneys for the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Warden Road, Breach Candy, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned sympathetic square pianoforte, by Richard Lipp and Son, a strong light victoria with a powerful bay horse and harness, rich table ornaments, handsome flower vases, pictures, carpets, garden plants, &c., the property of JAMES H. HIGGINSON, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

The property of another gentleman—

1 strong victoria with horse and harness.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Frere Road, opposite the European General Hospital, the valuable and handsome French-polished black and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, mahogany square piano, English standing clock, fancy table and wall ornaments, pictures, windproof lamps, fiddles, China matting, etc., the property of Mr. N. N. DE VIDA, changing residence.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN CHURCH STREET, MAZAGON.

Under instructions from Bai Jivanbai, wife of Jamshedjee Hirjibhai Kananjia, the executrix of the last will of the late Pestonjee Bomanjee Sumarina, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned landed property, viz.:—

All that piece of land or ground together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the south side of Church Street, Mazagon, in the sub-district of Bombay, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 140 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Quit and Ground rent under Collector's old No. 258, Collector's new No. 1564, old survey No. 518 and new survey No. 3308 and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 6314 and Street No. 25-27 and bounded on the east by the property of Maria De Souza, on the west by public passage leading from Dolkar Street to Church Street, on the north by the Church Street, and on the south by the Dolkar Street, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Bai Jivanbai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Colaba Causeway, opposite the Chapel, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany square pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, windproof lamps, pictures, table ornaments, etc., the property of G. PRICE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 19th August, 1896.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
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UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

HENRIOT, Manager.

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ESTABLISHED 1863.

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NOTICES.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club, will be held in the Club House, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th August, 1896, at 5-30 P.M.

A. F. FERGUSON,
Hon. Secretary.

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JUTE TWINE, YARN and ROVE of all sizes can now be had from the above Mills.

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LONDON & LIVERPOOL.
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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 57,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

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T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
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CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

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AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,109,875
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £554,907 10s.

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The London Joint Stock Bank.

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if no under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Terms for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yens 12,000,000 = Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL... ..... " 4,500,000 = " 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 4,150,000 = " 8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
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Strdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... " 10,79,540

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—
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By Order of the Board.

F. D. STRANACK,
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Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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Invalids requiring a genuine stimulant will find in

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WHISKY of the purest form. For Medicinal purposes it equals Old Brandy, Rs. 2-8 a bottle, of all respectable Wine Merchants.

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This Wine is supplied to

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CHARLES BOILEAU FILS,

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Per case of 1 doz. Quarts .....Rs. 56
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BOMBAY.

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TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 42m. Sun sets, 6h. 24m. High water, 9-7m., 8-33a. Low water, 1-39m., 3-21a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana vs. Poona.
Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-15 p.m.
Lecture on Carlyle, Wilson College, 5-45 p.m.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Imperator entered, and the steamer Archimede left the dock yesterday.

SHORT-HAND.—Mr. Ganpat Purshotam has obtained a full certificate of proficiency in phonography from Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons, of the Phonetic Institute of Bath.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.—There will be a practice match between the Gymkhana and Rangers Football Clubs, at 5-30 p.m., sharp, to-day, on the Cooperage. Players are requested to be punctual.

WILSON COLLEGE LITERARY SOCIETY.—The first lecture of the series will be delivered in the Wilson College Hall, Chowpatty, to-day, at 5-45 p.m., by the Rev. R. Scott, M.A., on "Carlyle, his Works, and his Age." Prof. M. Macmillan, B.A., will preside.

STREET ACCIDENT.—Alla-ud-din Haji Moosa, an old Mahomedan, aged about sixty years, was, on Monday night, attempting to cross Falkland Road, when he was accidentally knocked down by a carriage, belonging to Dr. Dadoba Janardhan Muntry, and sustained serious injury to his right shoulder bone, which necessitated his removal to the J. J. Hospital, where he has been detained under treatment.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Wasoodev Ramchunder, a ward clerk in the Bombay Municipality at Dadur, has reported to the police that his servant, Luximon Balcrishna, suddenly disappeared on Monday morning, and shortly afterwards complainant discovered one of his wooden boxes broken open, and currency notes, cash, and silver anklets, of the aggregate value of Rs. 50, stolen therefrom.

MRS. ANNIE BESANT.—It is stated that Mrs. Annie Besant, who has recovered from a very severe illness, intends to visit this country earlier this year than usual. She leaves England on the 12th September next, and will come direct to Bombay, whence she will proceed to Benares. After visiting Sind and the Punjab, she will be in Madras about Christmas and take part in the annual convocation of the Theosophical Society there. After travelling through the Madras Presidency, she will probably return to Bombay before February next.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A TILE TURNER.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Girgaum, touching the death of Narayen Ramchunder, aged twenty-five years, residing at that locality. On Monday afternoon the deceased was turning the tiles on the roof of a house at Moogbhat, when he accidentally fell from the roof into a well below, a height of about forty feet, sustaining serious internal injuries. He was taken out of the well quite unconscious and conveyed to his house, where he died four hours afterwards. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

BHAVNAGAR NEWS.—Our Bhavnagar correspondent writes:—A bawa was arrested at Verawal on a charge of having had dealings with outlaws. He was bailed for Rs. 500 after nine days in the lock-up, during which time he took no food.—A college is to be erected at Junagadh, which will be named "Bawdin College." Students will receive instruction up to the B.A. Standard. His Excellency the Governor will lay the foundation-stone in the month of November.—An enterprizing merchant of Bhavnagar is to erect a cotton press at Verawal.—The almost continuous fall of rain has rendered the prospects for the crops gloomy. Since 1st June 20 inches and 8 cents are measured, making the total up to date 26 inches 18 cents, which is somewhat above the annual average rainfall here.

BILL POSTERS AT LODGER HEADS.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, a Parsee, named Dossabhoy Rustomjee, was charged with assaulting Mr. Dinshaw Shapoorjee Diventry, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Limjee and Dinshaw, carrying on business at Hornby Road. Mr. F. Pestonjee Taleyarkhan, barrister-at-law, appeared for the complainant. It appears from the evidence that, on the 29th of July last, the complainant was in his shop and was giving instructions to his men as to the posting of bills in connection with Messrs. Whiteaway and Laidlaw's clearance sale, when the complainant had taken up a contract. At about 10 o'clock in the morning, the accused, who is also doing business of a similar nature, came to the complainant's shop and assaulted one of his servants, named Vithal. Complainant then interfered, and the accused assaulted him too. His Worship, after recording the evidence of the complainant's witnesses, convicted the accused, and ordered him to pay a fine of seven rupees.

ROBBING A FRIEND.—Before Mr. F.S. Taleyarkhan, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Todman charged Karim Ali, a Mahomedan, with theft of a metal watch and chain, of the value of Rs. 8, the property of Din Mahomed Dhul, a Mahomedan servant, residing at Madanpoora. Complainant and accused were friends. On the morning of the 29th ultimo, accused went to the complainant's house on a visit, and after they had some conversation, the complainant went into an inner room, when accused removed the watch and chain from a nail in the room and left. Shortly after his departure, complainant found his watch missing. He suspected the accused of the theft, but made no report to the police, thinking that accused might return it in a few days. On Saturday last complainant met the accused at Chinchpoogly, and asked him for the return of the watch. Accused denied all knowledge about the watch, whereupon complainant made a report to the police, and the accused was arrested. The police recovered the watch from a Marwaree, with whom it had been pledged by accused. His Worship convicted accused, and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

CHARGE AGAINST A HINDU ASCETIC.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent Beswin charged Swami Ramanand Pureshchander Gose with theft of gold and diamond ornaments, valued at Rs. 1,000, and also with enticing away a married girl. Parvati, wife of Mr. Narayendas Lukhmidas, a Kapole Bania, was reported last week to have suddenly disappeared from the house of her father-in-law, at Cowasjee Tank Street. The girl had taken away with her ornaments to the value of Rs. 1,000. It was suspected that she had eloped with a Sanyasi to Nasik. But it is now found that she eloped with accused Gose, to Poona, and had put up in the Hindu hotel of Mr. Parpia. The latter recognised the girl, and asked her if she belonged to Mr. Lukhmidas Girdhardas family. The girl replied in the affimative, adding that she was his daughter-in-law. Accused was present at the time, and heard the discourse. To put the hotel-keeper off the scent, he told him that he was taking the girl to Madras the same afternoon. Mr. Parpia detained them in his hotel, and sent a telegram to the girl's husband and his father. They ran up to Poona immediately, and the police there sent the girl and the accused to Bombay. The local police having taken them in custody, the girl was released on bail, as her father, Laldas Dharsi, stood surety for her. The evidence in the case having been gone through, the magistrate convicted and sentenced the accused to five months' hard labour on the charge of enticing away a married woman, the charge of theft being not sustained.

ARRIVAL OF H. H. THE NAWAB OF RAMPUR.

HIS HIGHNESS the Nawab of Rampur arrived in Bombay from his territory, yesterday morning, by the Jubbulpore passenger train, and alighted at the Victoria Terminus, the arrival being private. His Highness was accompanied by Captains Fatiah Ali Khan and Surfraz Ali Khan Bahadur, Aides-de-Camp; Mr. Mahomedali Khan Bahadur, Home Secretary; Mr. Sher Ali Khan Bahadur, Private Secretary; Major Afzulkhan, Commander of the Rampur Forces; Dr. Azmulkhan, Personal Physician to his Highness, and about one hundred followers. The train conveying his Highness and party was due at the Victoria Terminus at 9 o'clock in the morning, but owing to the delay caused in transhipping passengers over the break on the line, it was about three hours late. His Highness, on alighting from the State saloon attached to the train, was received by Messrs. Manecki Bezonji Cooper and Nusserwanji Maneckji Cooper, his Highness' agents in Bombay. The Nawab was decorated with floral wreaths by his agents, which compliments he acknowledged with courtesy, and then drove in a carriage and pair to Mr. Nusserwanji Manecki Petit's bungalow, at Warden Road. His Highness will remain in Bombay for about a month. A salute of thirteen guns was fired from the saluting battery to announce the arrival.

DHULIA RELIEF FUND.

MESSRS. GELLABHOY HARIDAS and Cowasji Dadabhoy H. Dubash inform us that they have received the further following donations towards the relief of the distressed people from floods in Khandesh:—

	Rs.
An anonymous constituent of Messrs. King, King and Co.	100
Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim	51
Messrs. Ludha Ebrahim and Co.	51
Mr. Vithal Cuccaram Kashekar	15

INSTANTANEOUS HEADACHE Cure—Acts as a charm and brings sure relief in all cases of Headache, bilious or nervous. Is a wonderful remedy. Re. 1-8, of MADON SONS and Co., Bombay and Lahore.

THE LATE MR. VARJIVANDAS MADHAVDAS.

AT the meeting held yesterday, in Petit Hall, Malabar Hill, for the purpose of considering the best steps to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. Varjivandas Madhavdas, Sir Dinshaw Petit presided, and about two hundred gentlemen representing various classes of the Native community were present.

The chairman, in addressing the meeting, said:—Our most respected and esteemed citizen the late lamented Seth Varjivandass Madhavdass is now no more amongst us, for the cruel hand of death has for ever removed from us a recognised leaders of the Hindu community and a prominent citizen whose influence was felt in every public movement. He was always of an unassuming genial and unostentatious character, and was content in doing all the good that it was in his power to do and leave its recognition to the silent Judgment of his countrymen. That Judgment has long been known to be one of earnest appreciation of his many qualities of head and heart which won for him the esteem and respect of the entire native community. There are many here no doubt who enjoyed his personal acquaintance and friendship. It is needless therefore for me to eulogise his many good qualities and the esteem in which he was held by all the different communities of this city. His numerous charities are all well known to you and that by the establishment of many charitable institutions he had placed the people of various classes under an everlasting gratitude.

Dr. Thomas Blaney said: The resolution which has been entrusted to me runs as follows:—"That this meeting desires to record its deep regret at the death of the late Seth Varjivandass Madhavdass, who for many years occupied a leading position as a citizen, a merchant, and a friendly counsellor among the various classes of the people of Bombay." Gentlemen, It is only my long and intimate friendship with the late Mr. Varjivandas that has induced me to accede to the wishes of the promoters of this movement that I should propose this important resolution. Apart from my long friendship with our departed friend, I have no qualification for the duty entrusted to me, and must ask your clemency for my shortcomings. The removal of the late Mr. Varjivandas from amongst us has caused much sorrow in numerous homes and in numerous circles, and we are assembled here to-day to mourn the loss we have sustained. This meeting will therefore unanimously endorse the words of the resolution which desires us to give public expression to our regret at the loss of so good a citizen and so kind a friend. I shall endeavour to sketch briefly the history of our friend in his threefold capacity of a citizen, a merchant, and a friendly counsellor. I formed the friendship of the late Seth Varjivandass Madhavdass in 1849, or forty-seven years ago, and throughout these long years it gained but never lost anything in warmth or esteem. I was his personal and social friend, the medical attendant of his family, and his associate in all his public movements. I thus had the opportunity of knowing him intimately. He possessed a clear and discerning mind, and was always cautious in forming opinions, but when his opinions were formed, whether on caste or social questions, I always found them both sound and liberal. Apart from an old caste feud, which forced Mr. Varjivandass into the dispute and separated the Kapoli Bunnia community into opposing camps, my friend was held in high respect by all classes of the community and rightly so, for his natural disposition was extremely friendly, while the chief feature in his character was his uprightness and integrity. During the forty-seven years of our friendship I never knew him to depart from his word. He never made protestations or demonstrations but if he once said a thing he would never go back from it. His word was his bond and it might be implicitly relied upon. The two deceased brothers of the late Mr. Varjivandass possessed the same virtue of integrity, straightforwardness, and truthfulness. Their word was their bond and nobody ever knew them to depart from it. I was the friend of Seth Gopaldass for nearly forty years and never met in native life a more sturdy, upright, and truthful man. I was also the friend of the next brother Seth Nurrotumdass, a partner in business with Seth Varjivandass. Modest and retiring in manner, but a perfect gentleman to know, and a man of a liberal heart. I remember going to Mr. Varjivandass one day for a loan of Rs. 10,000 for a European friend who suddenly found himself in unexpected and well nigh overwhelming difficulties, when Mr. Varjivandass told me to go to his brother Mr. Nurrotumdass. I went and my request was complied with in ten minutes, accompanied with the most friendly smile, and with no demands for any security. This was surely friendly confidence. Gentlemen I have travelled somewhat outside the resolution in referring to the brothers of our departed friend Seth Varjiwandass, but in thus presenting them together I thought I could better show the strong family resemblance and account for the virtues inherent in the character of Mr. Varjivandass. As a leading citizen the late Mr. Varjivandass was ever forward to aid in any good work without reference to classes or castes. His time, his influence, and his purse were always ready in every good cause. I worked with him in the Corporation and he helped me zealously to beat off the attack which was made upon our water supply by a London syndicate. As a merchant the late Mr. Varjivandass was widely known and respected by all classes, for he ever carried out the honest commercial principles which were introduced into trade in Bombay upwards of a century ago by his ancestor Roopjee Dhunjee, who was one of the ancient Shroffs of this city, who were often trusted by Government in matters of finance. It is as a friendly counsellor that the late Mr. Varjivandass was most valued by the people. He was a general referee in all sorts of matters, as I very well know, being often intimately associated with him. He made peace, settled differences and gave help to the needy. His wise counsel and conciliatory manner gained him a host of friends. His strong virtue was his integrity. His numerous charities and benevolences are known to you all and were daily noticed by the press, immediately after his death. I have had my share in advising about these charities and benevolences, and probably know as much about them as any Kapole Bunnia in Bombay. But it is unnecessary for me to detain you on these matters. We all hope that the benevolent heart of our deceased friend will find a close imitation in his two surviving sons, Mr. Tribhovandass and Jugmohundass, and that they may long be spared to add more lustre if possible to the ancient name of Roopjee Dhunjee. (Loud Applause.)

The proposition was seconded by Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, and being put to vote, was carried unanimously.

Resolutions were then adopted for raising subscriptions, and appointing a committee who were empowered to decide the form of the memorial. Messrs. Govindji Thakersy Mulji, Premchand Raichand, Ratanshaw Dadabhoy, and Meherally Mahomed Chinoy were appointed joint honorary secretaries and treasurers of the fund to be opened in the Bank of Bombay.

Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas announced to the meeting that about Rs. 4,000 had already been subscribed to the fund.

The usual complimentary resolutions were passed to the owner of the Petit Hall, and the chairman and the proceedings concluded.

A SINGULAR CEREMONY WITH GHEE.

SOME singular ceremonies of the Hindu religion, notwithstanding all the light thrown upon their observance, present mysteries which are incomprehensible to the minds of the professors of other creeds. An instance in point occurred on Monday, at the Baboolnath temple, situated at Chowpatty. During the current month of Sharavan all the Hindu temples are crowded by hundreds of eager worshippers; but from its peculiar position near the sea-shore, on a detached hill at Chowpatty, on the way to the Towers of Silence, the Baboolnath temple attracts the largest throngs of votaries. Monday last having been the second sacred Monday in the month of Sharavan, worship in the temple was, as in the previous year, conducted through the medium of ghee, of which an interesting exhibition was effected in the shape of "bungalows." This year's exhibition surpassed that of last year in the artistic construction of the "bungalows." They were constructed in sixteen different patterns, according to the most improved principles of sculpture, by two shastrees of acknowledged skill in the art. In the midst of the brilliant illumination around, the "bungalows" presented a sight of singular attraction, and were admired by the surging crowds of worshippers. The embellishment of the upper portions was in accordance with the principles of ancient Aryan architecture. Crowds of votaries were seen going in the direction of Baboolnath, for the worship of ghee, from an early hour in the afternoon; but towards evening the numbers increased to an amazing extent. The space around the temple had not the capacity of accommodating the many thousands of worshippers, who kept pouring in till a late hour in immense masses, and the result was a crush, which could only be endured among Hindus. The whole place and its vicinage, crowded by votaries in every variety of costume, by semi-naked ascetics, and astute Brahmins, resounded with the jingling noises of the bells, in which every pious Hindu was bound to have his share. There was, of course, a crush, and the passages were almost impassable; but the mild Hindu, in the discharge of a religious duty, is accustomed to put up with such discomforts. The crush diminished about 10 p.m., but the votaries continued their visits to the temple till a very late hour, the coffers of the temple being well replenished with the contributions of the worshippers, the total number of them being roughly estimated at a lakh and a-half. Curiosity led several European gentlemen and Native princes to the temple to view the singular spectacle it presented on Monday afternoon.

"EKDUM ACHAA!"—Squibb's Dysentery Drops is a sure and unfailing cure in Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Looseness. Re. 1-4, of MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

NEWS OF THE DAY

THE chances of a permanently endowed Pasteur Institute for India seems greater than ever. Mr. James Walker, C.I.E., of Simla, has given a donation of Rs. 1,000 to the Pasteur Institute Fund, with a promise of Rs. 500 per annum for four years from 1897. Nearly Rs. 10,000 have been collected for the Institute by Surgeon-Colonel Rue since last February.

NEWS of a destructive flood comes from Singbhum. The river Kirki over-flooded, and the whole village of Saraikulla was under water. It is believed that about 500 houses have been carried away. Many men and cattle have been destroyed. The miserie of these, rendered homeless, could be better immagined than described.

COLONEL CHATTERTON is to officiate as Chief Commissioner of the Andamans, when Major Temple goes on leave early next month.

THE floods have considerably abated at Coleroon, so much so that the S. I. Railway authorities have been able to begin work with a view to restore through running. A temporary bridge is now being erected to take the place of the one that had been washed away. It is hoped that in a few days through booking will be resumed.

A HINDU woman of the Boisnov caste has on her head thick waving hair of unusual length, reaching far down to the ankle. She is very proud of this hair, and she has become an object of great curiosity to the public in Hughly-Balli, where she serves as waiting maid to a resident's family.

THE East Indian Railway approximate earnings, week ended 8th August, were earnings Rs. 8,32,041; miles open, 1,699·70; per mile open, Rs. 490. Corresponding period last year, earnings Rs. 7,65,833; miles open 1,696·98; per mile open, Rs. 451. Increase, earnings Rs. 66,208; miles open 2·72; per miles open, Rs. 39. From 1st July 1896 to 8th August 1896, earnings Rs. 47,061,64. From 1st July 1895 to 8th August 1895, earnings Rs. 46,82.238. Increase, earnings Rs. 23,926.

DURING the past winter a sum of Rs. 18,000 approximately, has been spent in improving the public recreation ground at Annandale, Simla. The Municipality defrays the cost of acquiring the land taken up for the purpose.

THE weekly weather report states that more rain is urgently wanted for rice in Bengal. The numbers on relief-works in the North-West have again risen in Hardoi, and now number 24,000. Rain generally has fallen in the Punjab, but more is wanted. Fodder is still scarce, and prices are high. Conditions elsewhere are still unaltered.

HISTORY repeats itself. A few years ago, and we were endeavouring to find King Theebaw's buried riches; now, we are doing the same kindly service with regard to King Prempi of Ashanti's royal treasure. All efforts, however, to discover the golden stool and the rest of his regalia have been unsuccessful. Of the two men who hid the articles, one has gone to wherever faithful negros go, and the other has gone to where no one can find out.

THE benefactions of the Rajah of Bhowal on the occasion of the visit of the Lieutenant-Governor to Dacca, do honor to his heart for their liberality, and to his head for the discrimination with which he has selected the objects, to the promotion of which they are not to be devoted. Rajah Rajendra Narayan, since he has come of age, has been contributing large sums of money to the furtherance of various schemes of public utility, and this fact coupled with his recent donations has given cause for expressions of regret in Dacca, that he has not yet been honoured and decorated by the Government by higher distinctions than he at present enjoys.

A LOCAL paper the other day, said that the Bishop-elect of Tinnevelly would, as Bishop, draw considerably less salary as such than he does now as a senior Government Chaplain. It is nothing of the sort. A retired Chaplain is entitled to a pension, of £365 per annum, which at 1s. 2½d. per rupee, approximately the current rate of exchange, equals Rs. 6,041·6, and the Rev. Samuel Morley will retire from the service in October. The stipend attached to the Bishopric has been reduced from £600, the original sum fixed to £525, owing to the transfer of the capital invested from 4 per cent. to 3½ per cent. securities. But £525 at the rate of exchange quoted above is equal to Rs. 8,689-10-5, which, added to the equivalent of £365, the Chaplain's pension, makes an aggregate of Rs. 14,731-0-6, as against Rs. 10,500, the present stipend of the Bishop-elect. Considering the calls made upon the purse of a Bishop the stipend is modest enough, but it is desirable that the misapprehension mentioned above should be removed. Were the Bishop-elect not a Chaplain entitled to a pension of a pound a day his stipend would be less than that of a Senior Chaplain, and the remark would be correct. Fortunately, however, a Chaplain with a pension is available, and one who apparently does not object to continue in the country.

ONE phase, and a very bad one it is, of the recent burglarious outrage at Murree, writes a contemporary, is the indiscriminate practice among residents of giving chits to short time servants. What a useful instrument the "chit" is in the hands of a professional *budmash* is proved to demonstration by the attack on Mr. and Mrs. Blount, at Murree, last week. The man who attacked them is said to be a notorious Peshawar *budmash*, but he went to the Blounts with excellent "chits." Whether, these testimonials had been given to him in the first instance is not clear, but in any case the accumulation of chits in every bazar, whether in our large cities or mofussil towns, is now so enormous that any intending thief can have little difficulty in obtaining them. At least thirty per cent. of the men who offer themselves for domestic service are "bad hats," who ought to be undergoing twelve-months "hard." Until some system of compulsory registration is devised, matters will probably go from bad to worse, but in the meantime the police might surely be a little more helpful.

THE statistician has at last got down to the startling and powerful influence of the bicycle on the trade of the country. He finds that in fifteen industrial branches which have been most affected by the cycling fever there is now a yearly loss of nearly £30,000,000. Those who make a business of catering to the wants of horse riders and drivers have suffered to the extent of £9,000,000 annually, "pleasure vehicles" £3,000,000, and "harness and saddles" £2,000,000. The bicycle is responsible for a falling off of £2,700,000 in piano sales, £1,600,000 in jewellery, and £800,000 in watches. The consumption of cigars has dropped by £1,600,000, and of confectionery £1,200,000, while tailors mourn a loss of £2,000,000, and the purveyors of dress goods and millinery a similar amount. The omnibuses and suburban railways are estimated to have suffered to the extent of £600,000 annually, but in all probability this is an absurdly low calculation. Among the remaining trades, the sellers of whisky and beer are shown to have lost £560,000, railroads, excursions, etc., £500,000, and theatres, £400,000, says "Science Liftings." This is a very thorough all-round indictment for the bicycle, but it is likely that it tells little more than half the story of the social revolution which the wheel is working. For instance, in the foregoing list, nothing is said of the inroads that must inevitably be made on the aggregate income of the medical profession. An eminent physician is quoted as saying that "not within 200 years has there been any one thing which has so benefited mankind as the invention of the bicycle," and "that hundreds of thousands of men and women, who formerly practically had no exercise are now devoting half their time to healthy recreation, and not only strengthening and developing their own bodies, but are preparing the way for future generations which will be born of healthy parents." We have been a nation of dyspeptics, simply because we did not take enough physcial exercise to develop and strengthen our bodies. The bicycle will put all this right, and it is safe to say that the loss in "drugs," and "doctor's fees," will be far too significant an item to be omitted from future statistics on the commercial influence of the new national pastime.

FATHER FALLIZE, C.S.C., is busily engaged erecting the new Convent at Akyab. The old building is said to have been sold, and a new one is in course of construction on the Mission premises.

IT is probable that a Darjeeling cricket team will go down to Calcutta in the coming cold weather, with the object of playing Lord Hawke's eleven. Some local players have definitely promised their support.

I HAVE never seen a vocabulary of the language in which our mahouts address their elephants, writes a correspondent to the *Saturday Journal*, but doubt if it can be as long as a published list of the words used by Singalese elephant-drivers. Of these, *puru*, "butt," is said to be the most vicious, judging by the sad results which at times have attended its use. Not long ago, in the Kegalla district, an elephant-keeper was dismissed from the service of a certain family, and a new man taken in his stead. The elephant with the new keeper, who was not quite used to his charge, met the old mahout on the road, when the latter, whose familiar tones the animal was accustomed to, ejaculated the dread word, *Puru!* Instantly, the beast seized its new keeper with its trunk, pulled him down and gored him through the body. The poor fellow was removed to the hospital, but expired within twenty-four hours.

PEOPLE are ever ready when discussing the question of official changes to take all the possibilities of a case into consideration without for a moment giving any attention to the probabilities attached to it. The term of office of Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, will expire in March next. A rumour has been current in Simla to the effect that Sir Dennis will remain on as Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab after the completion of the ordinary term of his office. The Lahore paper, however, states that the rumour has no foundation. No proposal for the extension of his honors office has either been made or entertained, and indeed one could scarcely imagine Sir Dennis himself desiring such a prolongation of his labours, as he has had no leave—except three months' privilege leave on one occasion—for nearly fifteen years.

PERHAPS the largest pie ever made was that baked at Denby Dale, Yorkshire, in 1887, on the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee. The dough was made up into two-stone lots and then welded together, so to speak, while the potatoes were sliced by four stones at a time. Of meat, the pie contained a beast weighing 47 stones, a calf, and a sheep. The dough weighed 48 stones, while the potatoes which found a temporary resting-place within it represented the goodly weight of 104 stones. It was baked in a specially-prepared oven for four and a-half hours, under the superintendence of a jury of matrons. It was then placed on a trolley and drawn by two horses through the streets to a field, where it was cut into huge segments, and formed the meal of many a hungry man and woman. Although 2,000 people dined from it, they left enough to have provided a meal for over 1,000 more.

IN collections, centuries old, to be seen in both China and Japan, are specimens of the most remarkable drawings in the world, pictures of all kinds drawn with the thumb-nail. The nail of the thumb on the left hand of the artists of these is allowed to grow to an enormous length, sometimes to a foot or eighteen inches, and are then pared down to a pen-shaped point. Dipping this oddly-constructed pen in beautiful vermilion or sky-blue ink, the only kinds of ink used in these sacred thumb-nail drawings, the art its gracefully outlines his work. Occasionally the bold touches from the studio of a master in this department of "high art" are life size, and are sketched by a few sweeps of the artist's arm. Like other pictures and sketches of the Orient, these scared thumb-nail pictures are mounted and rolled up like scrolls.

HERE is a curiosity made up of the titles of one author's works:—Oliver Twist, who had some very Hard Times in the Battle of life, and having been saved from the Wreck of the Golden Mary, by Our Mutual Friend, Nicholas, Nickley, had just finished reading A Tale of Two Cities to Martin Chuzzlewit, during which time The Cricket Chirped Merrily on the Hearth, while The Chimes from an adjacent steeple were heard, when Seven Poor Travellers commenced to sing A Christmas Carol. Barnaby Rudge, who had just arrived from the Old Curiosity Shop with Some Pictures from Italy, and Sketches by Boz to show to Little Dorritt, was busy with the Pickwick Papers, when David Copperfield, who was taking some American Notes, entered and informed the company that the Great Expectations of Dombey and Son regarding Mrs. Lirriper's Legacy had not been realised. He also said that he had seen Boots at the Holly Tree Inn taking Somebody's Luggage to Mrs. Lirriper's Lodgings in a street that is No Thoroughfare, opposite Bleak House. This latter named place is also thought to be the same building in which The Haunted Man gave One of Dr. Marigold's Prescriptions to An Uncommercial Traveller, the object being to cure him of a mania brought on through brooding over the mystery of Edwin Drood.

IN Albania the men wear petticoats and the women trousers. The women do all the works, and their husbands attend to nothing in particular.

IN olden times the Romans and Athenians exercised most rigorous measures for procuring satisfaction of a debt, even permitting the sale of the debtor into slavery for this purpose.

THE cloth of the old Egyptians was so good that, although it has been used for thousands of years as wrappings of the mummies, the Arabs of to-day can wear it. It is all of linen, the ancient Egyptians considering wool unclean.

"TYING the knot," as referring to marriage, probably comes from the ancient Babylonian custom of the priest always tying a knot in threads taken from the garments of the brides and groom.

THE cups of the Assyrians closely resembled our saucers. Every nobleman and gentleman has his own cup and cup-bearer, the latter of whom always accompanied him to a feast, carrying before him the cup of gold, silver, crystal, or marble, which his master only used on State occasions.

IN the cheese regions of Switzerland a custom formerly prevailed for the friends of a bride and bridegroom to join in the presentation on their wedding-day of an elaborate cheese. This cheese was used as a family register and heirloom, on which the births, marriages, and deaths were recorded. some of these old cheeses date back to 1660.

A CURIOUS and interesting stone is situated at a short distance from the town of Forres, in the county of Elgin. It is admitted to be the most singular monument in Britain—perhaps in Europe. It is cut out of a large block of granite of the hardest kind to be found in Scotland, and measure twenty-five feet in height, and at its base nearly four feet in breadth. The stone is divided into seven compartments, each compartment being engraved with strange figures of men on horseback, bowmen, and the like. The origin of this strange stone is unfortunately quite unknown. Nothing but the name is known; no tradition or story remains which might help to explain it. Almost every historian, traveller, and antiquarian in Scotland has more or less turned his attention to it, but no two of them are agreed as to the purpose for which it was erected. Some suppose, from the circumstances of a cross on the obverse side, that it was planted to commemorate the first establishment of Christianity in Scotland. This, however, is very unlikely, for had such been its object it is difficult to see what connection so many warlike figures could have had with it. Others maintain that it was erected by the Scots to commemorate the defeat of the Danes at the battle of Mortlach; but this view is also very improbable, as that battle was fought fully twenty miles from the spot where the stone stands. The hypothesis of the Rev. Charles Cordiner, a distinguished Northern antiquarian of the last century, seems the most probable. His opinion is that it was raised in memory of the defeat by the Scots of those Scandinavian adventurers who had in the ninth century established themselves on the neighbouring promontory of Burghead. The traditions of the country are certainly more in favour of this view than of the others. The very name "Sueno's Stone," which it has retained from time immemorial, seems, indeed, to point to the Norwegian monarch having in some way been connected with its erection.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON.)

A NATIVE ENGINEER'S MEDICINES AND MEDICAL FEES.

MESSRS. SHEPHERD AND CO. VS. HAWABAI AND OTHERS.

Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Russell, instructed by Mr. M. N. Suklatwalla, appeared for the second, third, and fourth defendants. The first defendant appeared in person.

Mr. Russell applied that the case be transferred to the long causes list; or at any rate adjourned for a week. The plaint had just been put into his hands. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 3,000 which the plaintiffs said was due to them from the husband of the first defendant, now deceased, whose heirs the defendants were. The deceased was an engineer in the employ of the plaintiffs on a salary of Rs. 200 a month; and a great portion of the claim was for medicines and medical fees, amounting to about Rs. 2,000. The claim appeared to be exorbitant.

Mr. Macpherson: There are Treacher and Co's bills.

Mr. Russell said he would contest all those items. Rs. 2,000 worth of medicines for a native engineer of a steamer was an exorbitant amount. The fact was that the first defendant, the widow of the deceased, was colluding with the plaintiffs; had given up to Hajee Ismail Hajee Hashiem, one of the plaintiffs, the title deeds of the deceased's house and Rs. 1,750 in cash; and was working against the learned counsels' clients, whom it was sought to deprive of their legal rights. The deceased died on the 15th January last, leaving Rs. 4,000 in cash, and the title deeds of a house, situated in Chowkey Moholla; and the three defendants, for whom the learned Counsel appeared, claimed their shares as the deceased's brother. It appeared from the correspondence that the first defendant denied that her husband left Rs. 1,750 in cash. The money really belonged, she said, to her sister. It was alleged that the deceased was indebted to the plaintiffs in various sums of money for loans made to him. Mr. Russell said he should fight the case on the merits; and he asked for a week's postponement.

Mr. Macpherson said the deceased had been thirty years in the employ of the plaintiffs, who had been acting with great indulgence towards him, and gave him loans of money during his illness, which extended over a year, and paid for his medicines and medical fees. There were in proof Treacher and Co.'s bills, and the fees paid to Dr. Hatch and Mr. Keay, who attended the deceased. Rs. 830 were still due to the plaintiffs. Now, the dead man's brothers came up and said the plaintiffs had no right to spend so much on their relative's illness, and that they should have spent much less. The monies were spent with the knowledge and consent of the deceased and his wife. After his death, the latter handed to the plaintiffs the ready cash and the title deeds of the house. If the other defendants, had any claims to them, they must sue for it. This was the shortest of short causes, and the plaintiffs only wanted a decree against the funds in their hands. The defendants could have nothing to say to that.

His Lordship thought it would be fair to give the defendants an opportunity of contesting the claim if they could; and a week's adjournment was granted for the purpose.

A BORAH MAHOMEDAN SUING HIS FATHER FOR PARTITION.

MAHOMEDALLY HASANALLY VS. HASANALLY ALLIBHOY AND OTHERS.

Mr. Russell, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee, and Motilal, appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Macpherson said this was a suit for partition by a Mahomedan, during the life-time of his father, and the suit could not be sustained.

Mr. Russell said that was so. The plaintiff was a Borah Mahomedan, of which fact the learned counsel was not aware before; and he could not sue for a partition, while his father was living.

Mr. Macpherson said that was the law; and his learned friend, who was acquainted with all the intricacies of Mahomedan law, must have known of it. (A laugh.) He (Mr. Macpherson) verified it that morning by referring to Macnaghten and other authorities.

Mr. Russell, for the plaintiff, had nothing further to urge; and the suit was dismissed with costs.

BENE-ISRAEL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

THE forty-second annual meeting of the Bene Israel Benevolent Society was held, on Monday evening, in the house of Mr. Abraham Daniel, secretary to the society, Israel Moholla, the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, M.A., D.D., presiding. Mr. Solomon Abraham, son of the secretary, read the annual report of the society, from which we take the following extracts:—

In spite of much discouragement and anxiety experienced from inadequate help from the kind friends of the society, the work of benevolence had been performed, and the helpless poor and aged had been fed and clothed. The income of the society from donations, subscriptions and the interest on the promissory notes amounted in all to Rs. 1,052-10-6 and the expenditure came to Rs. 1051-15-2. The committee feel grateful that the income of this year has been equal to the expenditure. The committee cannot blame the non-Jewish communities of Bombay, which have their particular duties to themselves in the matter of charity; they appeal to the Bene-Israels of this city and district. Among the donors for the past year may be prominently mentioned his Excellency Lord Sandhurst, G.C.I.E., the Right Hon'ble the Governor of Bombay, Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., and the Revd. Professor R. Scott of the Wilson College, who graciously presided at the last annual general meeting of the society. The many regimental and other gentlemen from the city and the mofussil made collections for the society last year, and the committee have great pleasure in thanking them for their distinterested and generous efforts on behalf of your society. Your committee have the most painful duty to record the decease last year of one of the oldest and truest friends of your society—Rao Bahadoor Nana Moroji, late Presidency Magistrate. He presided seven times at the annual general meetings of your society, and attended many more meetings as a visitor, and it was a treat to listen to his sage advice, which he gave in his presidential addresses. Just, upright and straightforward, he was kind, sympathetic and amiable, and he was specially interested in our community. The death of such a good and great man has been bewailed not only by our community, but by many other communities in the city. Such another gentleman who was closely connected with our committee and presided at our general meetings for some twenty years, was the Revd. John Wilson, D. D., to whom our community is chiefly, if not exclusively, indebted for its present material and moral prosperity. Last year there were 32 persons under the care of your society. They were from various parts of the Presidency. One widow was discharged, and four died, the funeral expenses of one of them having been defrayed by the society. The number of the wards of your society at present is 27.

The president, in addressing the meeting, congratulated the society on the fact mentioned that during the year under report the committee had been able to equalise the expenditure with the income. This was certainly a happy state of things, and indicated a careful management on the part of the executive. He did not think there was any object in the Jewish community which could appeal more strongly than the object for which the society had been established. The president here quoted from the Bible in which it was inculcated that a portion of the harvest and a part of the gathering of olives and grapes should be reserved for the widow, the stranger, and the fatherless. This was the very opposite of that worldly grasping spirit which was so apt to take possession of the human mind. The Bene-Israel Benevolent Society acted up to the same principle of supporting the destitute, the strangers, the widows, and the fatherless. The society had been in existence for nearly half-a-century, and in the nature of things there was always danger that the society that had lived so long and done the same work should tend to become weary and lifeless, but he was glad to find that this society had maintained its vigour, which was due to nothing else than the high aims which it had in view. In spite of the discouraging circumstances and difficulties in the way of the society, there were grounds for hopefulness in the progress of the Jewish community in Bombay. The president was interested in the Jewish community for over twenty years, and he was glad to find that during that period, education had made great progress in the community, and there were growing numbers of educated young men, a result which was due to the efforts of the missionary, and especially Dr. Wilson. The progress of education, however, would not bring liberality; but there was no doubt that the educated youths of the community would be better able to assist the society in its commendable work by means of their mental acquirements, than they would have otherwise done. When young men would rise to positions, let them not forget the condition of their people, from which they had arisen. He was sorry

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At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, AUG. 18.

AN advance of 3-16ths per cent. took place in the price of Consols in London yesterday, at 113 7-16; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 120¼. Three and-a-half per cent. Rupee Securities were 5-16ths per cent. lower, at £64 5-16. The price of Bar Silver declined 3-16d. in London, say to 30 13-16d. per oz.; and in New York, the metal was 3-8 cent lower, at 67 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London ‡ cent less, at 4·86‡ dollars. The market rates of discount were advanced in London yesterday by 1-8th per cent. both on short London Bills and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, to 7-8ths and 1 per cent., respectively. The Exchange Banks reduced their buying rate on India at 30 days' sight by 1-16d., making it stand at 1s. 2d. per rupee. Braziers' Copper declined 10s., to £55 10s. per ton; Yellow Metal being quoted at 5. Coal Freights from Cardiff to Bombay via the Canal were 6d. per ton higher, at 18s. 6d. per ton. Quotations from Paris were unchanged.

Yellow Gazerat Rapeseed was quoted in London at 37 1-8s. per 416 lbs., sellers, shipment this and-or next month to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, market firm; Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed at 35½s. per 416 lbs., business done, shipment this and-or next month, to Antwerp, market firm; Brown Rapeseed at 32½s. per 416 lbs., sellers, shipment this and-or next month, to Havre, Antwerp and Dunkirk, market firm; and Linseed at 32s. per 416 lbs., buyers' shipment this and-or next month, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, market steady.

The Liverpool Cotton market cleared steady last evening; Surats firm; and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 7,000 bales, inclusive of 300 East Indians. The price of spot Mid.-Americans was unchanged at 4 11-32d., but Arrivals were 1-16th higher in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 21-64d. for August deliveries, and 4 1-8d. for December-January. In Surats, Broach of all grades advanced 3-32d. per lb., other descriptions being 1-16d. higher. The day's Imports were 3,000 bales. The Manchester market was strong.

In New York, the price of ready Cotton yesterday was unchanged at 8 3-16 cents per lb., but Futures were 17 points higher in both the positions quoted, at 7·75 for December, and 7·83 for December. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 6,000 bales.

In our local market to-day a moderate business has been reported, the feeling having been firm at an advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy in prices. Exporters have purchased 1,400 bales, consisting of 400 Akola, at Rs. 185; 300 Ujein, at Rs. 187; 200 each of Wudwan, at Rs. 187; Karanja, at Rs. 195; and Oomrawattee, at Rs. 187; and 100 Indore, at Rs. 187; while the Mills have taken 800 bales, made up of 300 Mowa, at Rs. 198; 200 each of Karanja, at Rs. 183; and Batva Ginned, at Rs. 190; 100 Bhagalkote, at Rs. 187 per candy.

WHEAT has been steady in tone to-day with a moderate business passing for shippers' account, but prices all unchanged as follows:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs.	4 11 6	per cwt.
Do. 85	,,	4 10 6	,,
No. 1 Club Delhi	,,	4 11 6	,,
Red Delhi	,,	4 9 0	,,
Hard Yellow	,,	4 6 0	,,
Red Ahmedabad	,,	4 7 6	,,
Hard Red	,,	3 15 0	,,

SEEDS have also been in moderate request for export, in a steady market, the price of *Red Cawnpore Rapeseed* having further advanced one anna per cwt., and our closing quotations this evening are as under:—

Linseed	Rs.	6-9-0 to 6-11-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	,,	7-3-0 to 7-5-0	,,
Do. Cawnpore	,,	7-0-0 to 7-1-0	,,
Do. Red do.	,,	6-7-0 to 6-9-0	,,
Gingelly, white	,,	43-0-0 to 44-0-0	per candy.
Do. mixed	,,	39-8-0 to 40-8-0	,,

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	2,475 bales.
Wheat	4,242 cwts.
Linseed	1,310 ,,
Rapeseed	3,948 ,,
Groundnuts	687 ,,
Castorseed	3,931 ,,
Rice	1,893 ,,

FREIGHTS are steady, some business has been reported for Marseilles, per Aston Hall (s) at 5s.; the Iran (s) for Antwerp or Dunkirk not taking cargo under 6s. per ton to-day.

EXCHANGE opened weaker, at the reduced rates of 1s. 2 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits. Business both ways, has been almost lifeless, and we close with a quiet feeling at the opening rates, say:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 3-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 3-32d. do.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 1-8d. do.
Credits do.	1s. 2 3-16d. do.
Francs do.	1'49½

GOVERNMENT PAPER has again been weak and declining, Rates for 3½ per Cents after opening at 109 7-16 and 109 5-16 for Money and Account, respectively, declined 1-16th per cent. in both positions, at which reduction they closed; with 3 per Cents quoted at 104 3-8.

SHARES.—A further decline in prices, say of 23 Mills has taken place to-day as per our revised quotations, and this is about the only movement which has taken place in this market to-day, Press and other Scrip being generally steady in tone and unchanged in value.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 15.

Sandwith, Major, 8th Bo Infy, on leave, from Baroda.
Harwood, Surgn-Major, Benga', A M S, from leave, from England.

AUGUST 17.

Waynon, Capt, Bengal, 43rd Gurkha Rifles, from leave, from Simla.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 17.

Westmorland, Lt-Col, Bengal, 6th B L I, on duty, to Meerut.
Biddulph, Lt, Punjab, R A, off leave, to Bangalore.
Kellie, Lt-Col, Bo, 23rd R Rifles, to rejoin, to Nusseerabad.
Kenna, Capt, Ms, 21st Hussars, off leave, to Secunderabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 19th August, 1896.

1. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to No. 1 Sub-division No. 1 Company from the 16th instant:—No. 528 Gr. E. E. Tooth.
2. There will be 25-pr. R M L Gun and Gun Laying drill at Byculla Head-quarters, on Thursday, at 8-30 p.m., to be followed by a lecture on Fire Discipline.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 19th August, 1896.

1. Targets will be ready from 7 to 9 a.m. on Fridays at the Revolver Range of the 22nd Bombay Infantry (near the Crawford Market) for all officers and Sergeants who may wish to practice.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

The second Regimental Dance of the season will take place in the Town Hall on Friday the 21st instant.
Tickets can be obtained at the door or from the following:—
Lieut. H. C. Roe, Apollo Hotel, Fort.
Sergt.-Major J. H. Downing, Head-quarters, Bo. Vol. Rifles.
Cr.-Sergt. H. Black, Govt. Telegraph Office, Fydhownie.
Cr.-Sergt. R. Smith, Grant's Buildings, Colaba.
Cr.-Sergt. W. J. Knight, Cathedral High School, Fort.
Sergeant W. G. Nicoll, Victoria Buildings, Fort.
Sergeant S. F. Pearcey, Government DockYard, Fort.
Corporal G. F. Lund, Lund and Blockley, Fort.
Volunteer H. Row, Hope Hall Estate, Mazagon.
Volunteer W. T. Garlick, Byculla School, Byculla.
W. R. Green's Restaurant, Apollo Bunder.
Members Rs. 2 to include two ladies.
Non-Members Rs. 3 to include two ladies.
Extra lady Re. 1.
Light refreshments will be provided.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages, received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 18th August, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	18	...	...	...	...
Teheran	18	2	44 p.m.	...	15
Suez	18	2	55 p.m.	...	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 18th August, 1896.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	36	..	3
,, Karachi	...	28	..	3
,, Madras	...	23	..	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

AUDSLEY—August 4, at Murree, the wife of A E Audsley, of a son, prematurely (still born).
BOYLE—August 13, at Calcutta, the wife of W MacCormac Boyle, of a daughter.
DOHERTY—August 13, the wife of G B Doherty, 10, Middleton Row, of a son.
EDWARDS—August 13, at 4, Cornwallis Square, Calcutta, the wife of Rev J Edwards, M A, of a son.
ELLES—August 7, at the Chase, Naini Tal, the wife of Captain Elles, K O Yorkshire L I, of a son.

DEATHS.

EDGE—August 14, at Almora, John, the dearly beloved and only son of Sir John and Lady Edge, aged 23 years.
HARCOURT—August 7, at Aligarh, N W P, suddenly, of cholera, Henry Merill Harcourt, Superintendent, Postal Workshops and Press, aged 46.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1896.

YEAR follows year in which the Indian Budget is placed before the weary House of Commons at the fag end of an exhausting session. This year in which we were bidden to hope for improvement, almost breaks the record, for the Secretary of State presented the Budget when only one day intervened between it and the prorogation. Under such circumstances we need not be surprised to learn that once the statement was got through, the proceedings ended in a desultory discussion in which half-a-dozen members said something more or less to the purpose about the Cotton Duties, the extension of railways, the severance of the excutive and the judicial departments, and other equally recondite subjects. It is idle to remonstrate for the hundredth time against such a perfunctory and slip-shod way of discharging the duty which the House of Commons arrogates to itself of supervising and controlling the finances of India. The sorry farce is rushed through in a few hours in the presence of a handful of jaded members, who for one reason or another put in an appearance, and thus affect an interest which the rest do not think it necessary even to feign. If asked why the promise of an early discussion on the Budget made to the ear is broken to the hope, Lord George Hamilton would quite truly reply that the House was so preoccupied with other matters that it was impossible to find an earlier day for a subject of so little interest to honourable members. The leader of the House would support the Secretary of State for India by reading a list of important measures massacred pitilessly from the impossibility of finding a day for their disposal. It has been the same story every year, and there is no ground for entertaining any hope that future Sessions will show any amendment in this respect. It is, of course, open to anyone to inquire what purpose is served by formally laying the Indian Budget before Parliament, when there is no possibility of submitting it to any effective or useful criticism. The House of Commons does not pretend to discuss the Budgets of the Canadian Dominion, or the Australian or South African Colonies. The Crown Colonies are not subjected to a shadowy pretence of control, which leads to nothing and can lead to nothing, but to weariness in the House of Commons, and disappointment more or less unreasonable, and, perhaps, unreal elsewhere. Every item in the Budget was laid before the Viceroy's Council by the Indian Minister of Finance early in March. Ways and means were pondered, estimates made, criticised, and passed. What is the practical gain of taking them all out of Sir James Westland's setting and putting them before the House of Commons in a new or second-hand frame fashioned by Lord George Hamilton in the middle of August. The House of Commons has no interest in listening to this rechauffee of state figures, and the bulk of the members stay away. It would be a far more practical plan to lay a copy of the Indian Finance Statement on the table of the House in April, as soon as it had received the sanction of the Supreme Legislative Council at Simla. That is a reform which will doubtless come in time. The House of Commons will save a few hours at the end of the Session when the grouse are ready. India will lose nothing by the substitution of a formality for a sham.

The Secretary of State in setting forth the provisions of the Budget which we published and criticised nearly six months ago, paid some well-deserved compliments to the Government of India for its frugality and excellent financial control. Then he put in a good word for himself, claiming that his adjustment of the Indian Cotton Duties, under the pressure of the manufacturing interest in Lancashire, has placed the respective industries on a footing of perfect equality. Lord George Hamilton will not expect people in India who understand the real nature of that transaction as well as he does, to affect to be convinced by that appeal to the great principle of equality. Lord George may, however, console himself with the reflection that another distinguished personage is in at least equal need of an excuse or a justification. His Lordship appealed with excellent effect to the valuable testimony of Major-General Sir Henry Brackenbury, who, speaking from recent and intimate knowledge of the Indian Army, has the fullest confidence in its efficiency. Had not that confidence been fully shared by the Government, who are, we are told, satisfied that the "Native Army is fit to go anywhere and meet any troops in the world," they would never have agreed to increasing its reserve. Lord Wolseley has already seen fit to retract the hasty and ill-considered opinion which escaped him when under examination before the Welby Commission. It is only fair to admit the justice of the plea that the remarks which excited such indignation have not so sweeping a character when read with the context. When the examination of the Commander-in-Chief is read as a whole it is clear that what he really intended to convey was that he would not like "to put Indian troops in front of European soldiers"—in Europe, under conditions that would be quite novel to them. This will be seen by referring to the report of the evidence published in these columns on Monday last. Lord Wolseley having stated in reply to Mr. Buchanan that "the whole English army that we maintain in England is a reserve to be sent to India whenever she requires it, and for which reserve India pays nothing," Mr. Caine put a question, implying that the reciprocity of the Indian Army is a reserve on which England can draw whenever she requires it. "Surely the Indian Army is quite as much a reserve force for our own emergencies?" The reply elicited by this dexterous home thrust clearly had reference to the implication that Indian troops could be used in the event of a war in Europe, as English troops can be in India, and it ran thus: We should not like to put our Indian troops in front of European soldiers. I should not like to fight France or Germany, or any other Army (on European soil?) with Indian troops." Probably a German General would feel some misgivings about employing German or either Continental on the plains of India under conditions for which their previous training had not fitted them. Many excellent officers doubt the wisdom of employing British troops against savages fighting unencumbered in their wilds and fastnesses. From this point of view a good deal might be said for the wisdom of suggesting that it would be well to think twice before sending Indian troops to fight European armies on their own ground, though they would be quite equal, and in many respects superior, to Continental soldiers amid Asiatic surroundings. However this may be, we are content to accept the opinion of Sir Henry Brackenbury, whose experience of her Majesty's Indian troops is recent, without disturbing ourselves as to what Lord Wolseley may have said or intended to say before a Royal Commission. The present Commander-in-Chief derived his impressions of the Native Army from what he saw in the fifties. Many things have changed in the last forty years.

Having acquitted himself so skilfully of the duty, devolving upon the Secretary for India, to disassociate himself and the Indian Council from the crude *obiter dictum* of a distinguished officer, Lord George Hamilton gave himself away in two matters of considerable importance. Forgetting that in the pursuit of a mythical equality he had sacrificed half-a-million sterling of the Indian Customs revenue, he proceeded to say that it is impossible to effect any remission of taxation in this country. The fluctuations of exchange forbid it, and the only reserve for an emergency is to be found in indirect taxation; in other words, in duties levied on imports. Yet, while seeing this dominating factor in the problem of Indian finance, he undertakes to defend the remission of fifty lakhs of indirect taxation, which no one in India desired to be removed, but which was clamoured for by certain constituencies which were friendly to him and his colleagues during the elections last year. The less said on such a topic the better. The reference to the closing of the Indian Mints was not more happy, but it was more amusing. His Lordship said the shutting down of the Mints by law was an "artificial makeshift"—as if every law passed by a civilised legislature is not "artificial," and more or less of a makeshift,—and then went on to assert that it has nevertheless achieved the aims its promoters had in view. Lord Lansdowne, Mr. Barbour, and the other members of the Government, acting on the advice of distinguished specialists in England, closed the Mints, hoping to achieve by that measure the immediate raising of the rupee to 1s. 4d., and ultimately to 1s. 6d. Precautions were taken to prevent its premature advance to one and eight pence or two shillings. The rise in the value of the rupee was to lead forthwith to the establishment of a Gold standard, so that India might be delivered for good and all from the nightmare of fluctuations in the rates of exchange.

Those were the aims. Have they been achieved? With all deference to the Secretary of State for India their realization seems further off in the year 1896 than they were deemed to be in June 1893, when the Legislature met in special Session and in three hours closed the doors of the Mints, with a clang that reverberated throughout India. No doubt Lord George Hamilton is under the impression that the closing of the Mints had for its chief object the safeguarding of Indian finance from the cataclysm that was expected to take place when the repeal of the Sherman Act was impending. It was feared that the stoppage of State purchases in the United States would send the disinherited silver of America to Bombay and cumbered India with rupees that might sink to tenpence, to ninepence, or even to sixpence. That calamity has certainly been averted. On other subjects Lord George Hamilton was on less slippery ground. He was quite right to point out that the severance of the executive and judicial officers is a question of expense, and of very heavy expense. It would in effect double the cost of the higher branches of civil administration in India. The tendency of things is towards such a separation, but the tax-payer is not prepared to pay for two sets of officers when one does the work fairly well. It is to be hoped that the proposal to appoint a Committee in London to inquire into the results of the repeal of the C. D. Act will be carried out without needless delay. It is well-nigh incredible that the well-meaning interference of persons who do not understand the dire consequences of free-trade in vice, should place three battalions of the army on the sick list and imperil its efficiency. The announcement that all the money voted for the development of railways in India shall be spent this year, and that the same rate of expenditure shall be continued in future years, will be received with satisfaction by the mercantile community, and by all who have at heart the prosperity of the country.

THE report on the operations of the Paper Currency Department for the past year is published in the current number of the *Gazette of India*. It has been explained in previous reports, and is now explained again, that the net circulation is not a true indication of the use which is made of notes by the public. In the report for 1893-94 it was shown that although the net circulation exhibited an increase over that of the previous year, the active circulation had on the contrary declined. And so it seems, for exactly the reverse has been the case in 1895-96; for, while the net circulation has fallen off, the public demand has been greater than it has ever been before. The reason in both cases is to be found in the fact that the net circulation includes the value of notes held by Government in the Reserve and other treasuries. When the Government balances are at their highest the amount of money circulating among the people is naturally at its lowest. The Land Revenue is chiefly collected between the months of December and April; the Government balances therefore rise during these months, and at the same time the net circulation increases while the active circulation falls off. After April the movements are in the contrary direction; the treasuries unload themselves, and the active circulation rises because the cash held by the people has been increased. The net circulation at the close of the year was fifteen and a-half per cent. lower than at its commencement. But the falling off did not begin till after July last year, in which month the net circulation was the highest figure on record, namely, 3,243 lakhs. The proportion of the currency held in coin has fallen to 69 per cent. as against 74 in the two preceding years. This is attributed to the same causes that have produced a decrease in the net circulation. The question of taking power by legislation to invest a further sum of two crores in Government securities, was considered during the year, and the opinions of the Chambers of Commerce and Presidency Banks were ascertained. An unanimous opinion was expressed that the proposed measure if carried out would involve no risk so far as the convertibility of the paper currency was concerned. But a doubt was entertained by some lest the payment to the market of two crores should interfere with the policy adopted when the Mints were closed. Mr. F. C. Harrison, the Officiating Accountant-General, who prepared the report, remarks that the closing of the Mints has caused a very considerable difference in the encashment of Bombay notes by other circles. Before the Mints were closed the transfers from that circle always exceeded the transfers to it, but since that event the transfers to it have been in excess. The difference occurs largely in the encashment of Bombay notes at Calcutta, the amounts so encashed having been in the last six years 266, 184, 258, 112, 132, and 178 lakhs, respectively. When the Mints were open, silver was chiefly imported at Bombay, and tendered to the Currency Department. The notes received in payment were to a large extent remitted to Calcutta, and paid in as revenue. But this ceased with the closing of the Mints. The high net figure for Bombay last year is due to the large encashments of Madras notes already referred to.

THE Right Hon. Sir Edmund John Monson, who succeeds Lord Dufferin as British Ambassador at Paris, will find his post the more difficult in having to fill the place of so exceptionally able a diplomatist as his predecessor. But Sir Edmund has been for forty years in the diplomatic service—an extensive apprenticeship. Having been for nine years employed in office work, he was sent out as secretary to Lord Lyons at Washington, where he stayed until 1863. For two years afterwards he was British Consul at the Azores, thence being transferred as Consul-General for Hungary in 1871. Here he remained for eight years until appointed Minister Resident and Consul-General to Uruguay. Next we find him Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Paraguay. This concluded his service in the West, and for the last eleven years he has been in Europe, first as Minister Plenipotentiary to Denmark, then at Athens, Brussels, and finally, since 1893, Ambassador at Vienna.

SIR HORACE RUMBOLD, who is to succeed Sir E. J. Monson at Vienna, is five years his senior, having entered the service seven years earlier as attaché at Turin. Thence he went as attaché to Stuttgard and Vienna, respectively, subsequently being transferred in a similar capacity to China. From China he was sent to Berne, and then to Athens, being in charge of the Mission there in 1864, when the King of the Hellenes made his first journey to the Ionian Islands after their cession to Greece. As Secretary of Embassy he afterwards served successively at St. Petersburg and Constantinople, and in 1872 was promoted to be Minister Resident and Consul-General in Chili, whence he was transferred as Minister Resident at Berne. Next we find him across the Atlantic, again as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Argentine Republic. Two years later he was Envoy Extraordinary

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CRETAN QUESTION.

LANDING OF GREEK VOLUNTEERS WITH ARTILLERY.

CANEA, Aug. 18.

Zihni Pasha, in receiving the Cretan Deputies, stated that some of their demands would infringe the rights of the Sultan, and he desired them to amend them.

A body of Greek volunteers with artillery have effected a landing near Candia.

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

It is officially announced that Sir E. J. Monson, British Ambassador at Vienna, will succeed the Marquis of Dufferin as British Ambassador in Paris, and Sir Horace Rumbold, Minister at the Hague, will replace Sir E. J. Monson as British Ambassador at Vienna.

THE REPORTED TRANSVAAL TREATY.

The report that President Kruger had concluded a treaty with a European Power, is officially denied at Pretoria.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Aug. 18.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Sutlej, with mails of the 7th instant, left here for Bombay, at 8 a.m., to-day, and the s.s. Valetta, for Colombo and Australia, at the same time.

LONDON, Aug. 17.

The Bombay mails of the 31st ult. arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

THE RUMOURED CONVERSION OF BURMA INTO A LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORSHIP.

LOCAL COUNCILS FOR BURMA AND THE PUNJAB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 18.

The statement that Burma will be made into a Lieutenant-Governorship is quite premature. It does not necessarily follow that, if Burma is given a Local Council, the Province will be converted into a Lieutenant-Governorship.

As a matter of fact, the Government of India strongly urged the Home Government to grant Local Councils to the Punjab and Burma, but no recommendation whatever for the immediate conversion of Burma into a Lieutenant-Governorship has been mooted.

THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

The following is the list of business for the next meeting of the Council :—The Bill to amend the Glanders and Farcy Act, to be introduced ; a Bill to amend the Government Tenants Act, to be passed ; and the new Bill to amend the Indian Post Office Act, to provide for the recovery of Customs overpaid by the Post Office on parcels from abroad.

TRIAL OF PILOTS BY CIVIL COURTS.

The question is now under the consideration of deciding the liability of a pilot to be tried by the Civil Courts for damage done to a vessel under his control.

THE 412 LAKH LOAN.

The remainder subscriptions for the 412 Lakh Loan payable by the 9th September are being paid in rapidly. About 370 lakhs have been received.

THE CHARGES AGAINST THE SUBORDINATE JUDGE OF BAHRAICH.

ACCUSED FOUND GUILTY.

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 18.

The inquiry held at Lucknow into the charges against the Subordinate Judge of Bahraich is concluded. The Commissioners found accused guilty of bribery and misuse of his judicial powers. The Lieutenant-Governor dismissed him thereupon from the Public Service.

TRIAL OF THE SUBORDINATE JUDGE OF GONDA.

ACCUSED HEAVILY PUNISHED.

The trial of the Subordinate Judge of Gonda was concluded, at Fyzabad, on Saturday. Colonel Cowie, the Judge, delivered judgment on Monday. Differing from the assessors, the learned Judge convicted the accused, and sentenced him to 18 months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 12,000, or in default six months' further imprisonment.

FATAL EFFECT OF COMPULSORY VACCINATION.

RANGOON, Aug. 18.

At a meeting of the Hospital Sub-Committee, to-day, a complaint was read from the secretary of the German Club, who said that a malee in the employment of the club had been stopped in the street by Municipal vaccinators and vaccinated forcibly. A few minutes afterwards he was seized, and again vaccinated. A fortnight afterwards tetanus set in, and the man died. A searching enquiry has been ordered.

NEW GOLD MINING COMPANY.

The Chaukpazat Gold Mine Syndicate of Upper Burma has received permission from the Government of India to transfer the concession to the company, but the present time is thought unfavourable for the floating of a company in the London market. The Syndicate has now formed a company, and all shares have been taken and paid up by the Syndicate.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION AT HYDERABAD.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Aug. 17.

An exhibition of Indian and foreign arts and manufactures has been successfully organized at Chudderghat by the energetic efforts of Mr. Budruddin Abdullah Kur of Bombay, Mr. Mirza Akber Alikhan of Delhi, and Mr. Hemchandra Rai of Bengal. It will be formally opened, on the 21st instant, by his Excellency the Prime Minister, Nawab Sir Vikar-ul-Umra Bahadur. The Prime Minister in encouraging such enterprises is doing yeoman service for the industrial development of his Highness' dominions.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, Aug. 17.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall left here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, Aug. 17.

The Clan Line steamer Imperialist left here day before yesterday evening.

LONDON, Aug. 17.

The Clan steamer Clan MacArthur arrived here yesterday morning.

COLOMBO, Aug. 18.

Orient mail steamers Orient, from Suez, and Austral, from Australia, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 17.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats firm.

Good Dhollera	3 17-32

The Manchester market has been strong.

2½ per cent. Consols	113 7-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	120½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	64 5-16
Bar Silver	30 13-16

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

SPEECH BY LORD LANSDOWNE.

HOW THE "ILTIS" WENT DOWN.

THE RAND RAIDERS IN JAIL.

RAILWAY DISASTER IN AMERICA.

THE SOUDAN CAMPAIGN.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperator arrived, yesterday, bringing dates to last August. From them, we take the following :—

THE IRISH LAND BILL DEBATE.

There was a large attendance in the House of Lords on the 31st ult., on the occasion of the Debate on the Second Reading of the Irish Land Bill. About fifteen or twenty Peeresses were seated in the Peeresses Gallery during the earlier hours of the Debate, among whom were the Marchioness of Lansdowne, the Marchioness of Londonderry, the Countess Cadogan, the Countess of Mayo, the Countess of Arran, Lady Ribblesdale, Lady Ardilaun, Lady Connemara, and Lady Falmouth. Around the steps of the Throne, at intervals, during the evening, members from the Lower House congregated, and listened to portions of the Debate. They included Mr. G. Balfour, Mr. Henbury, Mr. Asquith, the Marquess of Lorne, Mr. Smith-Barry, and Mr. Carson.

The Marquess of Lansdowne, in moving the Second Reading, explained that the Bill had been placed in his charge, and not in that of Lord Cadogan, who had conducted the previous Irish Bills through their Lordship's House, because there was an understanding that her Majesty's Representative in Ireland should not take part in Controversial business in Parliament. It had been placed in his hands for the reason that he might be supposed, as an Irish landlord, to have some knowledge of the subject. That brought him into a certain amount of antagonism with many of his noble friends from Ireland, with whom he had frequently acted during the course of these discussions. He was afraid that he would be regarded by them as the tame elephant to whom had been confided the delicate duty of inveigling his wilder brethren into captivity. He then entered on a brief review of the previous Land Bills, and after a lucid statement of the points of difference between Mr. Morley's Bill of last year and the present Bill, he explained at great length the several provisions of the present measure. Speaking of the Fair-rent Clauses, he said that they did not constitute any very serious invasion of the privileges of the owners of land in Ireland. As to the Clauses relating to the tenant's security in his holding, he believed that the landlord interests were fully safeguarded ; but if any noble Lords thought they were insufficiently safeguarded, the Government would be glad to consider any proposals they had to make. In reference to the Purchase Clauses, he remarked that much was to be said for a reduction of the interest paid to mortgagees of mortgaged estates, as the landlords had to pay to them five or six per cent., and received only two and a-half per cent. on the amount of the price retained by the Court. In concluding, he commended the Bill to the House and to the noble Lords from Ireland. He believed that, if they would consider it calmly and dispassionately, they would find it contained many excellent provisions, and that even those provisions of which they were most suspicious would, after examination, prove to be far less harmful than they supposed.

The Marquess of Londonderry, speaking on behalf of the Irish landlords, said that they never had the slightest intention to oppose the second reading of this measure. They admitted that a Land Bill was necessary to remedy the imperfections of the Land Bill of 1881, and that, in refusing to oppose the second reading of this bill in the House of Commons, they had accepted the principle of the present Bill, although they objected to some of its details. He asserted on behalf of his brother landlords, that they desired nothing but what they were absolutely entitled to, and what was absolutely right. The present Bill gave no satisfaction whatever to any class of the community in Ireland. He attacked three primary errors which the Government had made in introducing it, and, in insisting that the Bill should have been a short and simple measure, he indicated the four points with which it should have dealt. If it had been confined to these four points, it would have got through without the least difficulty, and without the heartburnings which now existed among their followers. In criticising the objectionable Clauses of the Bill, he asserted that the thirtieth Clause killed the scheme of land purchase, and that if it was retained any landlord who would sell to his tenant was nothing more nor less than a fool. He stated his objections to a considerable number of Clauses ; made a strong appeal to the English landlords to support the Irish ones ; and warned the London landlords especially that, if they sanctioned this legislation with respect to Ireland, they would have no defence against any attempt to tax their own ground-rents. He hoped the Bill would be so amended that it would be sent down to the House of Commons in a shape which would satisfy the aspirations of every honest and right-thinking man in Ireland, and if they did so, they would have made one gigantic stride towards solving the problem of the Irish Land Question.

These two speeches occupied an hour and a-half each. Lord Crewe followed on the Liberal Benches, and said he shared the view expressed by Lord Lansdowne and by the Leader of the House of Commons that the measure would not materially injure the Irish landlords. Lord Dunraven objected to the whole system of legislation which had been adopted toward Irish land ; but the present Bill must be regarded, as an attempt to deal with the situation as it stood, and to get rid of the friction which the Act of 1881 had created. The Bill in many respects was admirably adapted to that purpose, and should there be any injustice inflicted on Irish landlords, it could be dealt with in Committee. Lord Winchilsea sketched a scheme which he thought would settle the question, and hoped it would be introduced into the Bill in Committee. Lord Monteagle said the most serious defect in the Bill was its want of finality, and Lord Castletown warmly denounced the Bill as being full of mischievous germs, as a mass of bad drafting and ignorance, and as replete with legal pitfalls. The Duke of Abercorn said that the noble Lord in charge of the Bill would be well advised if he accepted the Amendments which would be brought forward by the landlord Party. He appealed to the Government to take into consideration the position of landowners in Ireland, who by this Bill were going to be robbed of the small remnants of their property still left to them, and who had been largely instrumental in placing it in power. Viscount Midleton said that the Bill seemed to unsettle everything and to settle nothing. Lord Spencer said he had watched with much interest this lovers' quarrel, and thought that the Irish landlords were being treated by the Government with scant courtesy. He warned the landlords against so altering the Bill as to cause its rejection by the Irish representatives. Lord Ashbourne defended the measure. Lord Templetown said the Government might cram the Bill down the throats of both Houses, but they could not make it a workable measure, and for this reason, he hoped that in Committee the landlords would be allowed an opportunity of making it workable. Lord Belmore, the Earl of Mayo, and Lord Clonbrock continued the discussion, and the Bill was read a second time shortly after midnight.

HOW THE "ILTIS" CREW WENT DOWN.

CALLING "HOCH !" FOR THE KAISER.

It is now stated from Berlin that the commander and crew of the Iltis went down to their death with three hurrahs for the Emperor ringing on their lips—a remarkable incident recalling the action of the remnant of Wilson's party who met their deaths, it is reported, while singing "God Save the Queen." Reuter's Shanghai correspondent telegraphs :—According to further details received here regarding the loss of the Iltis, the vessel, after striking the rocks, broke in half, her fore-part remaining above water. The eleven survivors were clinging to the wreckage for two days before they were rescued.

RAILWAY DISASTER IN AMERICA.

One of the worst railway disasters that have happened in Lower New Jersey during the past half-century, occurred on the night of July 30, about four miles from Atlantic City, on the Pennsylvania Railway, when a Philadelphia and Reading Railway express ran into and wrecked a heavily freighted excursion train. According to the latest estimate, forty-three persons were killed and forty injured. The work of rescue is still proceeding. Most of the injured were conveyed to the hospitals in Atlantic City, and others were cared for in private residences. Thousands flocked from the Summer resorts outside the city to the scene of the catastrophe. The scenes which occurred after the collision were of the most heartrending description. Many of the injured begged that if they could not be rescued they should be put out of their misery, fearing that they should be burned to death. The fire, however, was extinguished before it reached any of the sufferers. It was quite dark at the time of the collision.

A passenger who was in a smoking car, none of the occupants of which were injured, states that he and his fellow passengers hastened forward to render all the assistance in their power. Some of the survivors they helped out through the windows and through openings in the roofs of the wrecked coaches. The first woman rescued had had one of her legs torn off, and the next person reached was a man whose back was broken. In a short time, twenty-five persons, all apparently dead, were taken out of the ruins. Several entire families perished. The baggage-master was found in a ditch crushed beneath the locomotive, having leaped out in the hope of escaping, while the engineer of the Pennsylvania train is safe, his escape being due to the fact that he did not jump. The engineer of the Reading train was found dead with his hand on the throttle. His wife on learning her husband's fate dropped down dead. One passenger who was travelling with his family, seeing that a collision was inevitable, threw his baby out of the window. He himself and all the other members of his family were killed but the baby was found quite uninjured. In another case a man and woman were found dead, clasped in each others arms, he having apparently thrown his arms around her to shield her. At the hospitals and at the morgue terrible scenes are hourly enacted. At the bedsides of the injured sit sobbing friends, to whom, in most cases, no hope is held out that the sufferers will survive. The Coroner's Jury, having viewed the remains of the dead, laid out in forty-three coffins at the morgue, have gone out by train to the scene of the disaster.

THE SOUDAN CAMPAIGN.

CONTINUED RISE OF THE NILE.

The special correspondent of the "Standard," on August 1, in a telegram from Wady Halfa, said :—The Nile rose three inches on July 30, and there seems to be some hope of a continuance, as the depth of the river has been stationary during the last few days. Two new railway engines are expected to arrive within a week or ten days. This will greatly facilitate the traffic, which is now subject to a constant series of breakdowns, causing anxiety, owing to the worn-out state of the locomotives. Owing to heavy rain the railway service to Ambigol was temporarily stopped, but it is hoped that another train will be started to-night for the front, by which I shall return. Two new cases of cholera were reported last night amongst the troops at Akasheh ; but the rest of the line of communications is almost clear of the disease. Friday, July 31, afternoon. As a rise of the Nile to the extent of about a metre is expected to-night, every effort is being made to prepare to make the first attempt to pass the Gemai Cataract to-morrow ; but there is much doubt as to whether the steamers will be able to pass the first rapids during the next four or five days.

Nine men of the Marine Artillery are here, working well.

A Reuter's Special Service telegram, dated Kosheh, July 31, said :—The cholera now seems to be practically over, but its last victim was a man who could ill be spared by the force. Mr. Joseph Shakour, who died, yesterday, at Ferket, was engaged upon the railway in the capacity of an engineer. He was brought up and educated in Ireland, to which country his mother belonged.

During the progress of the epidemic here, it has been interesting to notice the way in which the different native soldiers regarded the disease. The Egyptians, as a rule, were quite apathetic on the subject, looking upon the visitation as the will of God. The blacks, on the other hand, were at first somewhat upset. The men of the Ninth Battalion approached the officers and requested permission to sacrifice sheep, and throughout the camp the natives, both officers and men, frequently offered up prayers for the cessation of the scourge.

There have been no cases of cholera at Suarda, and it is extremely improbable that the disease will reach Dongola, unless the infection is carried there by the force, as a large tract of desert lies between our outposts and those of the Dervishes, and there are now no communications between the hostile camps.

The heat during the last few days culminated last night in a thunder torm, accompanied by heavy wind and a sand storm. A great many tents and straw huts were blown away like so many pieces of paper. My own hut was suddenly caught by a gust of wind, and blown down before it was possible for me to escape. The huts were all of very light construction and no injury was caused to life or limb, though considerable discomfort was experienced. According to a telegram, dated Suakin, July 31, Osman Digna is still at Adarama with his men, who are engaged in cultivation. He has, however, sent out parties to occupy Tendereh and Odeib, probably as outposts. At Berber no more preparations are being made, and the Emirs already summoned to Omdurman have not yet returned to their posts.

A telegram from Cairo, July 31, says:—The cholera is again increasing, except at Wady Halfa, and in the South, where yesterday, one death and one fresh case occurred, while fifty cases were under treatment. In the remainder of the country, two hundred and sixteen new cases and one hundred and eighty deaths occurred yesterday.

DR. JAMESON IN PRISON.

RETURN TO HOLLOWAY GAOL.

In accordance with the decision announced by the Home Secretary in the House of Commons, on July 31, Dr. Jameson and his comrades were removed in the afternoon from Wormwood Scrubbs Prison to Holloway Gaol, where they will be treated as first-class misdemeanants.

The "Central News" says :—The decision to invoke Her Majesty's prerogative of mercy on behalf of Dr. Jameson and his officers was taken at the Cabinet Council yesterday, and the Home Secretary left the Council Chamber half an hour before his colleagues, in order to communicate with the Queen on the subject. Her Majesty's pleasure was sought and ascertained by telegraph, thus rendering it possible for Sir Matthew White Ridley to make a statement on the subject in the House of Commons in the afternoon. When the news reached the Prisoners they were in their cells, wearing convict garb, and since admission they had subsisted on the ordinary prison fare. They were taken back to Holloway Gaol on Friday afternoon (July 31) and there or at Pentonville they will serve their sentences. The efforts which were being made on their behalf were made known to the Prisoners, but Dr. Jameson had informed his solicitor that he and his comrades were quite prepared to perform their sentences to the letter. Consequently, Mr. Hawksley has taken no part in the movement for commutation of the sentences.

It is reported, says the "Central News," that Lieutenant Eloff and the other witnesses who came from the Transvaal to give evidence in the trial of Dr. Jameson and his officers met in private conference, and cabled to President Kruger requesting him to use his good offices on behalf of the prisoners.

The Press Association states that, in spite of the orders to the effect that Dr. Jamesons and his five companions were to be treated as ordinary convicted criminals, the officials at Wormwood Scrubbs prison were much exercised as to the manner in which the orders should be carried out. Every indignity that was possible was spared the Prisoners. They were kept isolated from the ordinary occupants of the gaol, and were not put on any task or work whatever. They were placed in ordinary cells on Thursday night, (30th ult.) but, instead of having to lie on the hard plank bed, each man was supplied with a mattress and a pillow. At six o'clock morning they were aroused in common with the other inmates, and donned their prison garb. Their breakfast consisted of six ounces of dry brown bread and a pint of cocoa, the latter being substituted for the ordinary skilly by the doctor's orders. After breakfast came chapel, which lasted about half an hour. This service was conducted by the Rev. A. W. Baldwin, the prison chaplain, all the other prisoners in the gaol being present; but Dr. Jameson and his comrades occupied a pew by themselves, sitting a yard apart, the whole party being screened off from the rest of the congregation. Upon the termination of the service, Dr. Jameson and party were conducted to one of the courtyards of the prison for exercise, under the charge of a warder. They had to walk in single file as the ordinary prisoners, and no conversation was allowed between them. This is not the usual hour for exercise, but in order to spare them mixing with the other prisoners the exercise was taken somewhat earlier. They occupied their time afterwards in leading, books being specially furnished to them from the library for that purpose. It appears it is the duty of the Governor of the prison to visit each prisoner under his control daily in his cell, in order to see each man personally and ascertain if there are any complaints. Captain Price visited the prisoners, and later the chaplain of the prison had a separate interview. At noon dinner was served in the usual prison tins.

About two p.m. much excitement was caused among the prison officials by the arrival of a telegram addressed to the Governor from the Commissioner of Prisons. It directed that Captain Price should at once have Dr. Jameson and his five companions removed to Holloway Gaol, and that they were to wear their own clothes, and further, that as soon as these orders had been carried out, and the prisoners had left the precincts of the prison, a telegram was to be sent to the Commissioners communicating the fact. Captain Price at once proceeded to each cell, and communicated the intelligence to the occupant, and later, in company with the prison doctor, he visited the prison infirmary, and imparted to Major Coventery the news, adding that the order implied that, in future, they would be treated as first-class misdemeanants. Orders were then given that the six prisoners were to be taken to the reception-room, where there own clothes, together with their valuables, money, &c., were restored to them. The exchange from prison clothes to ordinary garb was quickly effected.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY VS. POONA.

This important match, which is looked upon as a final test for the Presidency, was begun yesterday. The weather was fairly propitious, and the two days' cessation from rain had the effect of letting the water on the low-lying ground of the maidan drain away. The ground in many places, however, was very swampy, still the wicket was in good condition, though verging on the soft. After the usual delay, which always occurs in Bombay owing to the non-arrival of the players, the ground was cleared at 11-30. Stephens and Greig, the respective skippers of the Bombay and Poona teams, then proceeded to toss, Greig having the luck in the spin of the coin. The Poona men naturally elected to take first service of the wicket. Sending in Messrs. Usborne and Greig, Bombay took the field in the following positions :—Anderson, bowler ; Stephens at the wicket ; Clarke, point ; Brookes, longslip ; Block, shortlip ; Carnegie, cover point ; Chamier, mid-off. Cheetham, extra mid-off ; Milne, mid-on ; Lowndes and Remington in the country.

Usborne opened the first ball by putting Anderson to leg for three. Greig began with a single. Usborne then slogged Anderson for two, a risky stroke, which, however, fell safe. Clarke then sent down a maiden. A clean off drive to the tents by Usborne brought the first decade on the board. He had done all the scoring up to now. Greig contenting himself with playing for his side, Usborne was clean bowled by a trimmer by Clark. Score : 13-1-12. Pocock joined his captain, and commenced by driving Clark for a single. Anderson put in a maiden. Greig placed the right hander for a single, and followed suit by cutting Anderson for a brace. Clarke was bowling very well, keeping the ball there or thereabouts every time. Greig then pulled one square for a quartette, which made the score twenty. A few singles now followed. Greig hit Anderson to leg for 4, which brought up 30, and followed it by a couple. The Poona captain seemed to fancy Anderson, and punished him severely. This necessitated the first change, Milne bowling from the Municipal end, vice Clark, Cheetham superseding Anderson. He started with a maiden. Greig hit Milne for four, and forty was hoisted. Greig repeated the dose two balls later, and chopped the next for a brace. Pocock scored a single, and Greig cut Milne for a risky single, which caused the board to show the half-century. This was the result of forty minutes' play. Greig directly after returned the ball to Cheetham, and retired for a well-played 31, containing five fours. Score : 53-2-31. Major Bythell came next, but at once fell to Stephens, who smartly stumped him off Cheetham, the score remaining unaltered. Herbert was the next, and had a bit of luck, the ball going off his pad into the wicket without disturbing the bails. Herbert opened his account with a single off Cheetham. The newcomer did not seem at home with the bowling. Four byes resulted from a fast one, which caused the score to be registered as 60. Pocock then made a clean drive to the off for two. Herbert now let out at Cheetham, but hit him up into Milne's hands at mid-on. Score : 63-4-1. A smart shower then drove the players to shelter at 12-45.

Play was resumed after a five minutes' interval. Pocock hit the third ball of the over to leg for three. Clark now resumed at his old end. Pocock hit him to the boundary for a quartette, which brought up 70, and placed the next ball for a brace. He repeated the manœuvre by hitting him square to the tents. Ten runs being the result of the over. Sale began by placing Clark for two. Pocock then opened his shoulders and drove Cheetham to the fence for four, following it with a similar stroke for a single. Pocock was scoring very freely at this period of the game and making runs fast. Sale now treated Cheetham to three to leg. Carnegy took the ball from Clark. A single off the new bowler caused 90 to be signalled. Anderson resumed the ball at the Gymkhana end in place of Cheetham. The third ball of the over Sale returned the ball to the bowler a hard chance high up, which Anderson held at the second attempt. Score : 91-5-6. Pocock had at this time put over thirty runs to his credit. Fernyhough replaced Sale, and started with a single. Pocock drove Anderson for four. Milne now took the ball from Carnegy, and after bowling a maiden in the rain, the players retired to shelter.

During the luncheon interval a heavy shower fell which rendered the ground very sodden. At 2-55, however, the umpires declared the wicket playable, and Bombay took the field. The crowd, which had been fairly numerous in the morning, was very largely increased, the fringe of spectators under the trees being four or five deep. The Gymkhana shamiana, however, was very sparsely populated, while only about half-a-dozen ladies graced the proceedings. The not-outs, Pocock and Fernyhough, facing the bowling of Milne and Cheetham, Pocock got a single, which brought up the century amidst applause. Pocock was very sweet on Milne, cutting him twice for two and once for a four in the same over. A single to Fernyhough produced 110 on the telegraph. Pocock then lost his wicket, being caught by Stephens. He had played a first-class innings without a chance. His cutting and driving were very clean. It was hard luck his being three runs short of his half-century. This contribution contained five fours, one three, and six twos. Score : 110-6-47. Ainsworth joined Fernyhough, and began by getting three off Cheetham. The newcomer off Milne gave a sharp chance to Anderson at slip which was not taken. Cricket now became a bit slow ; four maidens in succession being credited to each bowler, a leg-bye being the only run for five overs. Milne then bowled Ainsworth neck and crop. Score : 115-7-3. Rain then stopped play for a few minutes. On resumption Fernyhough carted Cheetham to the boundary, all run out, and placed him to leg for three (120 up). It was steadily raining, but the players stuck to it pluckily. This over-damaged Cheetham's analysis, as up to this time it read very well—27 runs for four wickets. The ball was very wet, and almost impossible to hold, the game being all against the outside. Walton began by putting a curly one of Cheetham's for a brace, and hit a full pitch to leg for three. Carnegy then brought off a splendid bit of fielding at cover, the stroke resulting in a sharp single run only. Fernyhough cut a dull pitch of Milne which caused the total to read at 130. Anderson now took over charge from Cheetham, and started his first over with five half volleys. Walton managed to cart the last ball of the over to the tents. Fernyhough driving Milne to the off for four, brought up 140. Anderson had his revenge, getting Walton caught in the deep field by Cheetham. This was a real good piece of cricket, as Cheetham had to run sideways for the catch, and took it well above his head. Score : 141-8-9. Dwyer joined Fernyhough, and Clark took the ball from Milne. The second ball, however, proved fatal to the new comer, as he put it into Anderson's hands at slip. The innings thus closed at 3-50, as Mander was absent. Fernyhough carried his bat for a well-played 23, in which he made three fours and one three.

POONA.

First Innings.

T M Usborne, b Clark	12
J G Greig, c and b Cheetham	31
P F Pocock, c Stephens, b Cheetham	47
Major W J Bythell, st Stephens, b Cheetham	0
H C Herbert, c Milne, b Cheetham	1
E L Sale, c and b Anderson	6
H C Fernyhough, not out	23
W J Ainsworth, b Milne	3
Capt Walton, c Cheetham, b Anderson	9
T Dwyer, c Anderson, b Clark	0
D A Mander, absent	—
Extras	9
Total	141

Fall of the wickets—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	53	53	63	91	110	115	141	141	..

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
Anderson	65	35	2	2
Clark	50	23	3	2
Milne	100	37	10	1
Cheetham	100	32	6	4
Carnegy	15	3	1	0

BOMBAY FIRST INNINGS.

Bombay began their innings at 4-10, Carnegy and Stephens facing Herbert and Sale. Carnegy began with a single, and then put Sale to leg for a brace. Stephens got a smack for one, and then hit Sale for a couplet. Carnegy drove Sale for four, which Stephens cutting a short one of Herbert's for two brought 10 up. Carnegy carted Sale to leg for three, and served Herbert the same fashion with a drive. Stephens made a fine cut for three, which caused 20 to be put up. Carnegy then got in front of a well-pitch-up ball, and the appeal for l-b-w was given against him, (20-1-9). Cheetham partnered his captain, and opened by driving Herbert for three, and followed this by a single. Usborne then appealed for stumping, but Stephens gained the verdict. Herbert, the second ball of the next over cleaned bowled Cheetham, who got forward to a ball which kept very low. Score : 26-2-6. Block joined Stephens. The light was very bad, as a black storm cloud was drifting over the ground. Herbert bowled Block with a clinker, which came back a good bit and just took his off bail (28-3-0.). Brookes was the next, and began by hitting Herbert square to the tents. This brought 30 up. The next ball he cut for a brace. Stephens served Sale to the same sauce. He was dropping them very short, and the Bombay captain took full advantage of it. A single from Brookes produced the fourth decade. Greig now replaced Sale, Brookes getting two runs off his first ball. Brookes at this period was doing the most of the work. He then tried to run a short one, but his wicket was smartly thrown down by Walton. This was a pity as the wicket was somewhat recklessly thrown away, and the outgoing batsman was well set. Score : 48 4-14. Chamier was Brookes' successor, and started with a single. Three byes were now recorded, bringing the half-century on the telegraph. This was the result of an hour and five minutes' play. Chamier returned a ball to the bowler and retired for four. Score : 56 5-4. Remington was the next, but immediately lost Stephens, who fell to catch in the slips off Herbert. Stephens had given a very careful display, and had taken an hour and twenty minutes to complete his nineteen. Score : 56-6-19. Lowndes joined Remington. Three byes was the next addition. Lowndes driving Greig for a single, caused 60 to be put up—Remington getting three off the next ball. Lowndes then fell to a magnificent catch to Greig. Score : 63-7-1. Anderson was the next. Remington then gave a chance at point which was not accepted, and took his life easily by putting Herbert for three. Herbert had his revenge by displacing Anderson's off stump. Score : 66-8-0. Clarke partnered Remington, and slow cricket for a few overs resulted, when Remington put the ball into the hands of Greig at slip (67-9-6). Milne whipped in, but Herbert bowled him neck-and-crop the first ball, and the innings closed for 67—Bombay being thus in a minority of seventy-four runs on the first hand. Herbert had bowled very well throughout his analysis, showing his excellent form.

BOMBAY.

First Innings.

Capt Carnegy, l-b-w Herbert	9
Mr J B Stephens	0
Mr T E Cheetham, b Herbert	6
Major Block, b Herbert	0
Mr J C Brookes, run out	14
Capt Chamier, c and b Greig	4
Capt Remington, c Greig, b Herbert	6
Mr Lowndes, c and b Greig	4
Capt Anderson, b Herbert	0
Mr Clark, not out	0
Mr Milne, b Herbert	0
Extras	8
Total	67

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
Herbert	120	29	9	7
Sale	60	21	3	0
Greig	50	9	6	2

Play will commence at 11-30 a.m., to-day.

THE BREAK ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

About four hundred labourers are working daily on the break on the G. I. P. Railway line between the Bankeri and Babai stations ; and those in charge of the work are putting forth their best exertions to make a diversion over the River Doodhi from bank to bank, which, it is expected, will be completed in about a week. At present the passengers, luggage, and mails are conveyed across the river by means of boats, which, of course, necessitates their transhipment from one train of the G. I. P. Railway to another. They are not conveyed *via* the Asansole Nagpur route over the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. It is satisfactory to note that, notwithstanding the break, the mails are arriving in Bombay up to time, while the down trains are not missing connection with the trains of the East Indian Railway, thus bearing testimony to the effective way in which those working at the break are discharging their arduous duties.

FLOODS IN GUJERAT.

Fears were generally entertained of another flood in Gujerat, and they have been realised as regards Broach. A correspondent, writing on Sunday last, says the force of the flood increased considerably on Saturday night. The pillar of the railway bridge was 28 feet under water, after which the flood did not rise higher. Much timber was drifted along the flood. Six men in a boat tried to catch a large timber ; the boat swamped, and all the men had a narrow escape from being drowned. They were rescued by the men in another boat, who plied them with oars and went to their assistance at their own risk. Flood waters, which were waist deep, had rendered the streets impassable. Boats plied in the principal streets for the convenience of men having urgent business to attend to. This flood was heavier than the flood of the 5th inst. The villages on the opposite bank of the Nerbudda have suffered from the floods four times this year. The crops had been washed away by the previous floods. The road from the Fort to Baherkot was flooded with water, and the business of the firms and shops was at a standstill. Saturday was a clear day, and the fears of the people had abated. The total fall in Broach was 76 inches and 31 cents, which was unprecedentedly high. Surat was also flooded again. A correspondent, writing on Sunday, says that there was waist-deep water on the Variavee and Bhatta roads, and people coming from those villages had to walk with the water up to their waists. A high wind was blowing, and the flood waters in the river presented the appearance of stormy waves in the sea. The total fall in Surat was 41 inches and 66 cents. Sunday was a clear day, and it was hoped that further damage from the floods would be averted.

THESPIAN DRAMATIC CLUB.

We understand that H. E. the Governor and party will attend the first performance of "The Pick-pocket," which is advertised for Thursday and Friday next, at the Novelty Theatre. The members of the Thespian Club have been working hard at this production for some time past, and we have no doubt it will give as great satisfaction as its many succesful predecessors. The club has established itself in popular favour by its operations during the last three years, and all who witnessed "Kleptomanis," a pantomime rehearsal, "Betsy," or "The Wedding March," will wish the club good luck with this present venture.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Sutlej, with the English mails, of the 7th inst., left Aden, at 8 a.m., yesterday and may be expected to arrive in Bombay, at noon, on Sunday. The Sutlej, which communicated at Aden with the P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Valetta, brings the following passengers :—

Andrews, Mr	Minns, Mr C
Arnott, Col H	Molyneux, Col and Mrs H
Benson, Mr W A	Muir, Mr
Bellihonji, Mr J N	Mitchell, Mr
Brown, Mr	Onkerji, Mr S
Burnard, Rev Richard	Pollard, Mr J
Cannell, Mr R	Rowe, Mr W H
Chatterton, Col	Syzes, Mr Mi
Dass, Mr B N	Snell, Col and Mrs
Foord, Mr A W	Sykes, Mr B
Fowle, Capt J N	Swann, Major J C
Gamble, Mr J E	Scott, Mr S
George, Mr W	Scott, Mr G P
Gott, Major E	Talbot, Mr W S
Harris, Surg-Maj and Mrs	Thomson, Mr G
Kennard, Mr Howard	Williams, Mr W B

MR. TWINNING'S COMPANY.

On Tuesday, the 11th instant, at Government House, Ganeshkhind, Madame Barton-Booth, Mr. S. H. Morse, and Mr. T. V. Twinning appeared before H. E. the Governor and a distinguished party. Madame Barton-Booth selected for her recitals two scenes from "As You Like It," "The Quarrel Scene," "School for Scandal," and "Shamus O'Brien," and rendered them all exceedingly well, the difference in "style" between the Shakespearian and the old English comedy being well-marked. Lord Sandhurst's hearty "Bravo-bravo" must have been very gratifying to Madame Booth. Mr. S. H. Morse was in excellent voice, and was warmly received. In Handel's "Where'er you Walk," Somerset's "Echo," and Balfe's "Come into the Garden, Maud," he held his audience spell-bound, and Lord Sandhurst, at the end of the evening, requested him to sing another song, and Mr. Morse then gave "Call me back" (G. Denza) in a most finished manner. Mr. Twinning, as usual, accompanied all Mr. Morse's songs.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SECOND DAY.

[By Telegraph.]

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 18.

The Hon. Mr. Kirkham resumed the debate. Replying to the educational criticisms, he agreed with Mr. Mehta that it would be a great political mistake to weaken higher education but said that the argument was irrelevant to the University question. The grant was withdrawn in accordance with a well-defined, long established principle throughout India, and supported by the Education Commission, that higher educational institutions should gradually be made self-supporting. He denied that it was his intention to make the University a State Institution. The Governor was made Chancellor to show dignity attaching to the University, and as a guarantee of Government supervision, to give confidence to benefactors desiring to endow it. He contended that the lack of school buildings in Bombay city was due entirely to the neglect of the Corporation, quoting figures showing that Bombay was far behind other cities and all other parts of the Presidency in the amount spent for primary education.

Mr. Little and Mr. Lang, respectively, replied criticising the Public Works and High Court fees.

The Hon. Mr. Birdwood denied that the withdrawal of the University grant indicated a lack of sympathy.

The Hon. Mr. Nugent assured the Council that nothing discourteous was meant last year in describing the Chamber as a circus and a mortuary, and he had the highest respect for Native members. He explained the reasons why the suggestions respecting the new contract could not be carried out. He gave an assurance that every effort would be made on behalf of the Presidency, and deprecated the proposals for separating the judicial and administrative functions

March, which is also the date of the representation of the Managing Committee of the Indian Temperance Association. It is not clear that it was impossible to make protests earlier owing to the absence of knowledge of the application. Government do not consider that notice in the public press would be so effectual as the inquiries now made. It has, however, been directed that a notice of the application shall be posted on a conspicuous place outside the Collector's office, upon the front wall of the premises in which it is proposed to establish a shop, and in conspicuous places in the vicinity of the premises.

TODDY SALES IN SATARA.

Mr. Nugent, replying to Mr. Setalvad, said: No licenses were granted for the sale of toddy in the Satara District in the five years ending 1894-95. Licenses were granted to owners of toddy trees to tap their trees for domestic consumption only, the number of trees tapped for that purpose in the five years referred to averaging nine annually. The grant of similar licenses has been authorized in the Khandesh District also since the Central Distillery system was held to have been well established.

THE PAYMENT OF TALATIS.

Mr. Setalvad asked: Is it true (1) that in 1868-or thereabouts orders were passed to the effect that the scale of the emoluments of Talatis should be revised at the end of every ten years with a view to make them bear a certain proportion to the average revenues for the preceding five years of the villages under their charge.

Mr. Nugent replied in the negative.

SCHOOL-MASTERS AS POSTAL-MASTERS.

In reply to Mr. Setalvad, Lord Sandhurst said: There was no reason to believe that where schoolmasters are entrusted with postal duties their efficiency as masters have suffered owing to the time of the arrival and departure of the post falling within school hours, or that the Educational Department threatens school-masters with a transfer if they show their unwillingness to undertake postal duties?

THE KHOTS' GRIEVANCES.

Mr. Daji Abaji Khare asked: If Government have come to a decision as to the way in which the admitted grievances of the Khots in the Devgad Taluka, Ratnagiri District, are to be redressed? And if they were aware that the long delay in redressing these grievances is creating much dissatisfaction in that part of the country?

Mr. Nugent, referred Mr. Khare to the answer to question No. 3 put by him at the meeting held on the 15th January last and added Government are not aware that much dissatisfaction has been created. They regret the delay, but the various suggestions, which have been made for amendment of the law, require very careful inquiry and consideration in order to do justice alike to Khots and tenants.

SENDING DELEGATES TO THE CONGRESS.

Mr. Daji Abaji Khare asked: If Government were aware that in paragraph 19 of his report containing proposals for the revised settlement of the Vaiva taluka in the Satara Collectorate, Mr. Turnbull, mentions, the fact of one or two of the larger towns in the taluka having sent delegates to the National Congress, as one of the indications showing that the general condition of the people in the taluka is good, etc.?

Mr. Nugent replied: Government are aware of the contents of reports received by them from officers serving under them. Government do not consider that the fact mentioned by the honourable member is any indication at all of a marked improvement in the circumstances of the Vaiva taluka, or is one that can be, or has been, taken into account in deciding the assessment to be imposed on revision settlement. Government are not aware of the way in which the Vaiva taluka villagers burn kerosine oil. If kerosine oil is cheaper than the vegetable oils formerly used as illuminants, it is not unnatural that the villagers should use it in preference to those oils.

A COLLEGE FOR GUJARAT.

Mr. Mehta asked: Will Government be pleased to consider, in view of the strong expression of local opinion contained in the address presented to his Excellency the Governor by the Ahmedabad Municipality in February last, whether Gujarat College should not now be made a Government College?

Lord Sandhurst replied: I have no other answer to give than to refer the honourable member to the answer given by my predecessor in office to his question No. 4 at the Council Meeting held on the 14th August 1894 and to my reply to the address of the Municipality referred to by him.

REVISION OF READING BOOKS.

Mr. M. Mehta asked: Whether Government are aware that the Director of Public Instruction is mistaken in thinking that the revision of the present Gujarati, Marathi, and Kanarese Vernacular School Reading Books is sought with the object of "re-writing them in the highly Sanskritized language that is fashionable now"?

H. E. Lord Sandhurst said: Government have no reason to suppose that the Director of Public Instruction's opinion is based on insufficient grounds.

Mr. Mehta further asked: Whether Government are aware that the consensus of native educated opinion in in favour such revision for the purpose of bringing them up to the advance of the present times, the Gujarati Series being more than forty years old and whether Government will be pleased to appoint a representative committee to report on the question of the desirability of such revision?

H. E. Lord Sandhurst replied: The attention of the honourable member is invited to the answer to question No. 1 put by him at the Council Meeting held on the 7th August, 1895. Government see no necessity at present for the appointment of the proposed committee.

THE JUDICIAL SERVICE.

Mr. M. Mehta asked: Whether the higher judicial service of the Presidency is not seriously undermanned, and whether Government intend to take early measures to remedy the existing state of things in that respect?

Mr. Birdwood replied: Government are aware that the present judicial staff is scarcely able to cope with the increase in volume of judicial business. The matter has for some time past been engaging their earnest consideration.

THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Mr. Mehta asked: Whether Government will be pleased to say if they propose to take an early opportunity of further enfranchising the University of Bombay and make it really independent by enlarging the present homœopathic power which it possesses of electing two Fellows a year?

Lord Sandhurst replied: I can only repeat the reply given to a similar question by the Honourable Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik on the 7th August 1895. At present no such representation has been received.

THE OWNERSHIP OF LAND IN BOMBAY.

Mr. Mehta asked: Whether Government will be pleased to consider the advisability of refering to the arbitration of a small committee the question at present pending between Government and the Bombay Municipal Corporation regarding the claims of Government to the land near the Crawford Market on which the municipal workshops and stases are situated?

H. E. Lord Sandhurst replied: The land referred to in the question is Government land which the Bombay Municipality were allowed to occupy temporarily. Certain portions of the original area have been resumed, and in 1890 Government were advised that, in order to protect their interest in the property, it was desirable to issue a notice determining the present tenancy. This was accordingly done, but since the issue of the notice, Government have always been ready and willing to receive and consider any evidence which the Bombay Municipal Corporation might desire to adduce in respect to their claim to a lease of the land, but so far the Municipal Authorities have not produced the evidence necessary to show that they possess any valid claim or title. With the information at present in their possession, Government do not consider there is any question in regard to which arbitration is admissible, and regret they can not accept the suggestion of the honourable member, but they will be prepared as heretofore to consider any evidence which the Municipal Corporation may bring forward, provided it is submitted promptly.

THE POWERS OF INAMDARS.

For Bala Saheb Patwardhan, Mr. Tilak asked: Whether Government has received any petition from the Inamdars of Satara and other districts praying for the amendment of the Laud Revenue Code to aise the powers of the Inamdar.

Mr. Nugent replied: Under sections 148 and 133 of the Land Revenue Code, the Collector is empowered in dealing with applications by Inamdars for assistance in the recovery of their rent or land revenue to exercise for the benefit of Inamdars the powers referred to. Section 88, clause (b) of the Land Revenue Code provides for grant of the power referred to in paragraph (3) to individual Inamdars. Government are not disposed to amend the law for the purpose of enlarging the powers of Inamdars in the directions indicated.

THE DECCAN RELIEF ACT.

In reply to the same gentleman, Mr. Birdwood said: It is not at present the intention of Government to extend the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act to any districts of the Southern Division.

THE PROVINCIAL SERVICE.

In reply to Mr. Javerilal, Mr. Nugent said: Government do propose to fill up the additional appointments in the higher grades of the Bombay Provincial Civil Service, as those additional appointments become, on transfer from the list of scheduled appointments, tenable by Provincial Civil Servants. Regarding the principles on which first appointments and promotions will be made, Government are not prepared to add to what is contained in the "Rules for admission to the Bombay Provincial Civil Service."

Mr. Javerilal also asked: The appointment of Talukdari Settlement Officer being one of those included in the Bombay Provincial Civil Service, is there any reason why it has been allowed to be held on by the present incumbent even when he is transferred to another office in Gujarat, such as that of a District Collector, in addition to his new duties?

His Excellency Lord Sandhurst said: The incumbent referred to was allowed to continue in charge of the office of Talukdari Settlement Officer, because this was administratively the best arrangement that could be made.

THE KHANDESH ABKARI FARM.

Mr. Javerilal asked: Will Government be pleased to lay on the Council Table its Resolution No. 8212, dated 5th October 1894, regarding the working of the Khandesh Abkari farm (vide paragraph 73 of the Abkari Report for 1894-95)?

Mr. Nugenet answered: In reply to a question put by the Honourable Mr. Setalvad, answered at the meeting of the Council held on January 15th last, asking what orders had been passed on a report by the Abkari Commissioner concerning complaints as to the alleged mismanagement by the Khandesh Abkari farmer, it was stated that "Government do not consider that it would be in the public interest to publish the orders passed regarding these matters." For the same reason Government must now decline to lay on the Council Table the Resolution referred to by the honourable member.

Mr. Javerilal further aked: Is it a fact that the Khandesh farmer soon after obtaining the farm for three years and seven months from January 1887, had sublet the farm to various sub-farmers so as to secure for himself a clear margin of profit? If so, what are the grounds for the statement that the heavy loss he incured on the said farm made the grant of a large remission to him necessary?

Mr. Nugent replied: The fact of Mr. Dubash having incurred heavy losses was fully inquired into and decided in 1892. Government have no information regarding the matters of rumour alleged in the first sentence of the question, nor at this distance of time do they think it advisable to institute inqiries respecting them.

HUMOURS OF A GROG-SHOP.

Mr. Javerilal asked: Has the attention of Government been directed to the article headed "Humours of a Grog-shop" in the "Indian Spectator" of March 1st, 1896, depicting the evil effects of the system which makes liquour easily available to the people of Bandora while it puts toddy beyond their reach?

Mr. Nugent replied: Until the honourable member's question reached them, the attention of Government had not been called to the article in question.

ALLEGED EXTORTION OF THE KHOTS.

Mr. Javerilal asked: Has the attention of Government been drawn to the petitions of the villagers of Salisden, Kharagavne, Nad, and other villages of the Devgad Taluka of the Ratnagiri Collectorate in respect of the increased demands made on them by their Khots on the ground of the enhancement of assessment in recent revision survey and in respect of the claims set up by the said Khots to a certain proportion of the crops in lieu of rents on each description of land?

Mr. Nugent replied: Government received the petitions referred to by the honourable member but refused to consider them on the ground that it did not appeal that the petitioners had applied to the Collector or Commissioner for the redress of any grievance from which they considered they were suffering, and that until they had made such applications and had thus failed to obtain the redress to which they deemed themselves entitled, it was not advisable for Government to move in the matter.

FOREST AREAS.

Mr. Javerilal asked: Has the attention of Government been drawn to the fact that in course of recent forest proceedings in Dahanu, Umbargaon, waste lands near house-sites and lands surrounded by cultivated fields have been constituted reserved forests? If so, will Government say what measures they propose adopting in view of giving relief in the matter?

Mr. Nugent replied: The attention of Government has not been drawn to the alleged fact. A special officer has recently been conducting Forest Settlement inquiries in villages of the Dahanu Taluka and Umbargaon Petha. His report has not yet been received by Government, but in it he doubtless will make proposals for the exclusion from forest of any lands, which, in his opinion, should not be retained in or constituted Reserved Forest.

THE STATUS OF DEPUTY COLLECTORS.

In reply to Mr. Tilak, Mr. Nugent said: A Deputy Collector is not an Assistant Collector. Section 11 of the Land Revenue Code does not, therefore, apply in the case of Deputy Collectors. Collectorships are by law scheduled appointments. Under the recent Provincial Service scheme, two have been thrown open to members of that service. The local Government have not the power by legislation to enable Deputy Collectors to hold a larger number of Collectorships than that specifically made available for them.

MOFUSSIL DISPENSARIES.

Mr. Tilak asked: Will Government be pleased to call for all correspondence regarding the offer of Rs. 5,000 to build a dispensary at Vita in the Satara District, and to state what objection there is to accepting the proposal of the Vita Municipality which meets the views of the donor to be responsible for due payments under the Hospital Stoppage Rules, so that the public may be free from all charges for the same, the Municipality undertaking to raise a sufficient sum by public subscription and investing the same to meet all such charges?

Mr. Birdwood, replied, The correspondence referred to has been received and is under consideration.

VATAN SETTLEMENT.

In reply to Mr. Tilak Mr. Nugent said: Government do not consider it desirable to publish the correspondence regarding the Gadkari tenures in the Satara District, which are personal and not hereditary.

DISTRICT OFFICERS ON TOUR.

In reply to Mr. Tilak Mr. Nugent said. It is the fact that Banias sometimes attend the camps of District officers to furnish supplies. There are occasions when their services could not be dispensed with. The practice is of long standing and has not been made the subject of general grievance or complaint. Government were not aware that the practice has been forbidden by the Collector of Poona or that his orders on the subject had been disregarded. Any representation to that effect addressed to Government by persons aggrieved would have been referred to the Collector for report. Government, however, do not think it necessary to call for any general report on the subject.

REVISIONS IN SIND.

In reply to a question put on the paper by the Honourable Mir Allahbakshkhan Mr. Nugent said: In their Resolution, Revenue Department, No.4812, dated 18th June 1896, Government have sanctioned proposals for the revision settlement of the Hyderabad taluka, involving an enhancement on existing rates amounting to 12·2 per cent. Instances have recently occurred in which Government have retained unaltered the previous assessment or have materially reduced that assessment. Orders have already been issued for the introduction of the revised assessment. But objections to sanctioned enhancements, if preferred within a reasonable interval after introduction of the assessments, invariably receive attention.

In reply to a further question by the same hon. member Mr. Nugent said: Mr. Pollen was appointed to inquire into certain claims of Zamindars in the Rohri division of Shikarpur only. A decision on his report was passed some years ago. Government are not aware and do not admit that the rights of any persons have been affected at all by their being treated as survey occupants, and the claims inquired into had no direct connection with the question of survey occupancy. Claims of the kind referred to are not confined to the Rohri division, but Government are not aware that they have been made elsewhere than in Upper Sind. They are not, however, uniform and they are such as can be settled under the existing law by the established tribunals. It has not been found that any evil requiring the application of a special remedy exists.

CIVIL COURTS IN SIND.

In answer to another question in the name of Mir Allahbakshkhan Mr. Birdwood said: The total receipts on account of the Civil Courts in the Province of Sind for 1894 amounted to Rs. 4,41,031 and the charges to Rs. 6,01,501. The figures for 1895 have not yet been received by Government. No fixed rule has been laid down for apportioning the expenditure between civil and criminal work performed by Courts engaged on both classes of business. It does not appear that there is any such surplus. If there were, it would be merged in the general revenues and could not, under existing financial rules, be apportioned to any particular head of expenditure.

INDIGENOUS SCHOOLS.

Mir Allahbakshkhan had put the question: Will Government be pleased to state whether it is intended to discontinue grants to mosque schools and other indigenous schools which teach reading and writing?

His Excellency Lord Sandhurst replied: Up to the present Government have had no occasion to reconsider the rules regulating grants to the schools in question.

THE BUDGET DISCUSSION.

VIEWS OF NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

Mr. Nugent then presented the Budget, the details of which have already been given.

Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, in the course of a long speech, said:—The circus that my honourable friend, Mr. Nugent, improvises for our pastime once a year is declared open by your Excellency, and I must play my part in it. In doing so, the Hon. Mr. Nugent will pardon me if I disappoint him by preferring to ride again some of my favourite and tried horses however. We will, however, I feel find some little consolation in the fact that I am delivering my speech instead of reading it. The financial member must be congratulated on the fact that by a series of accidents chiefly among them, an unexpected rise in exchange and the return by the Government of India of the contribution that they had levied in 1894-95, the gloomy forebodings with which he presented the budget last year, have been falsified, and he is able to face us this year with an opening balance of thirty-nine lakhs of rupees. The finance member tells us that proposals for utilizing with the approval of the Government the sum restored by that Government are at present under the consideration of the Government. It would have been very desirable if he had chosen to take that his counsel a little more into his confidence and indicate what those proposals are as it would have afforded honourable members, I ought to call them in the words of Mr. Nugent, a body of untrained and irresponsible advisers—an opportunity of submitting for the consideration of Government their suggestions about the matter.

THE CLERK OF THE INSOLVENCY COURT.

After referring to various items under law and justice, Mr. Setalvad said: May I venture to appeal to my friend, Mr. Birdwood, who can with his long and honourable connection with the Judicial Department appreciate the necessity of this reform better than his revenue colleague, whether he will not, before he lays down his high office next year, associate his name with the complete divorce of these ill-matched functions and earn the everlasting gratitude of the people of this Presidency. While on this head I cannot help referring to the question of the emoluments of the clerk of the Insolvency Court. The Finance Committee strongly recommended in 1886 that the clerk should be put on a salary of Rs. 500 or 600 a month, and the fees should be credited to Government. They further pointed out with the approval of the then Chief Justice that the reform could be effected immediately as the present incumbent of the post was appointed with the distinct understanding that he would have to abide by any orders that might be made with regard to his emoluments. And yet, my Lord, this clerk has for the last eleven years, been allowed to pocket fees averaging to about five thousand rupees a month, the salary of the Chief Justice, and besides charge the public revenues about Rs. 4,500 a year, the cost of his establishment. When I first drew attention to the matter in 1895, my honourable friend, Mr. Lang, said that an Imperial Statute was considered necessary for the change. I then pointed out the next year by a reference to the various sections of the Insolvency Act that no such thing was necessary, and it could be done at once by the High Court and Government. I do not propose to enter further into that controversy. All that I say is, do all that may be necessary to be done, in any how prevent this most unjustifiable waste of public money. My Lord, I am not given to indulge in strong language, and I know what I owe to the dignity and decorum of this assembly, but I feel I would be wanting in my duty towards Government and the public if I did not venture to take the liberty of respectfully submitting that the public regard the continuance of these heavy emoluments to the clerk as a grave public scandal, and that it behoves your Excellency in Council to remove it as soon as possible. There was another question connected with the Clerk of the Insolvency Court to which I had to refer in 1894 as well as last year, about the unwithdrawn balances of advances made by suitors to insolvency proceeding that had accumulated in the hands of the Clerk. On those occasions Mr. Nugent and Mr. Lang fretted and frowned and denied the existence of any such balances, and in spite of my earnest appeal in which my honorable friend Mr. Mehta joined Government were pleased to make no enquiries about the matter till I put a question about it in the early part of this year, I now have the satisfaction of finding from the answer given to-day that I was in the right and that the accumulated balances come to a total of Rs.

With regard to the Official Assignee, in spite of the protestations of the Hon'ble Mr. Lang to the contrary, I still feel that the emoluments of this office which have averaged of late to over three thousand rupees per month are out of proportion to the duties of the Office which admittedly does not absorb the whole time of the officer as it leaves him time to receive suits which bring him additional fees. Unlike the clerk of the Insolvency Court the charges for the office of Official Assignee that is about three thousand rupees are paid for from public revenues. I would respectfully submit that Government should consider the feasibility of the proposal of the Finance Committee to amalgamate the office of the clerk of the Insolvent Court, the Official Assignee, the Administrator General whose work is not certainly heavy and Official Receiver in one officer and credit of thefee received by their officers to Government. I think this can be effected without inconvenience, and even if you pay that officer about two thousand or two thousand five hundred rupees and spend a little sum on increased establishment there would be an immense saving to Government.

MORE EDUCATION WANTED.

After referring to the small salary paid to bailiffs Mr. Setalvad said:—Turning next to the head of Education, although it is to a certain extent satisfactory that an increased grant is provided for under that head, it cannot be denied that much more needs yet to be done, and that our educational expenditure when compared with that of other civilised countries is infinitely small. Hardly one-fifth of the children of school going age in this Presidency are attending schools. Even our municipalities are spending more than Government on education. When I say that the municipalities are spending more than Government, of course, I do not mean that the total sum expended by municipalities on education larger than that expended by Government for the same purpose. What I mean is that if we compare the population that municipalities have to serve and their revenues with the sum they spend on education on the one hand and the population for whose education Government provide and their revenues, on the other hand we will find that the educational expenditure of the municipalities is more liberal than that of Government. Now taking the accounts of 1894-95 the total sum spent by Government on primary education including sums spent on educational building as well as other indirect charges was Rs. 8,19,120 and Rs. 2,086,676 on all classes of education put together and the municipalities for the same year spent a total of Rs. 4,81,237 for primary education and Rs. 3,85,321 on all classes of education. On this calculation the Government expenditure on primary education per head of the population comes to only 8·7 pies as against 1·5 of the municipalities while on all classes of education the Government expenditure comes to 22·2 pies as against 24·7 pies of the municipalities. On the revenue basis we get the magnificent figure of 1·3 pies spent by Government per every rupee of the revenue on primary education as against 4·1 pies spent by the municipalities; while on all classes of education we get 3·5 pies of Government as against 7·5 pices spent by the municipalities. While therefore I advocate, my Lord, that the Government expenditure on education must increase and increase by leaps and bounds, I am at the same time not a blind believer in mere increased grants and expenditure unless that money is expended not simply on mechanically multiplying educational institutions on the present lines, and I beg to call your attention to knowing that so many thousands of children more are attending school, but also in improving the methods of education at present followed and the quality of the teachers. But I apprehend, my Lord that our Educational Department is the most conservative department, and appear to think that its methods are the best and are not capable of any improvement, and that it is the wisest policy to take no notice of what progress is made in other countries in the department of education from time to time. For instance, my Lord, our standards and courses of instruction for the primary schools have been the same all these years. For improving the present unsatisfactory state of primary education we want improved standards as well as improved teachers. But we also want improved inspection. I am aware I am speaking in the presence of a capable Inspector—my honorable friend, Mr. Kirkham—but I venture to say with all deference to him that there is no inspection in the real sense of the term at all. The Inspectors, Deputy Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors, merely examine, forgetting that examinations test only results while true inspection looks into method and processes. What is more wanted is frequent unannounced visits and giving directions to the teachers as to the proper methods of teaching. There will be regard to the secondary schools and High Schools it is a great pity that no attempt is made to have trained teachers for these institutions. When it is considered that a lawyer, doctor, or engineer must have a special training for the profession he wants to enter, it is indeed strange that none is deemed necessary for the profession of teachers, and it is believed that any one who passes the matriculation or the F.A. or B.A. thereby becomes fitted to undertake the duties of a master without any special study of the science of education and its methods, I beg to urge upon your Excellency's Government the urgent necessity of providing efficient institutions for the training of secondary and high school teachers as they have done in Madras. It is satisfactory to note that efforts are being made to raise the salaries of primary school teachers, but it is regrettable that in carrying out this reform a large number of schools, some of them of very old standing, have been closed.

FREE EDUCATION.

Having given instances of this, Mr. Setalvad proceeded:—The real reason to my mind is that the lower classes in these villages with purely agricultural pursuits are very poor, and they cannot afford to pay even the modest school fee and to buy books, slates. Besides children of even six or seven years are good assistants in their agricultural operations and they cannot afford to loose their services by sending them to school, and in the bargain spend something out of their pockets on their education. The remedy is, as I have often a vocated, to make primary education wholly free with a free supply of books, slates, &c, as is the case now in England. When last year I gratefully acknowledged the official declaration made by Government in favour of making primary education wholly free, I was surprised to find my honourable friend, Mr. Kirkham, get up and say that it was merely an "obiter dictum" of Lord Harris personally, and that he, Mr. Kirkham, did not like to hear that Government had declared themselves in favour of free primary education. However, unpleasant it may be to the ears of Mr. Kirkham let me tell him it is not the "obiter dictum" of your Excellency's predecessor, but it is his Excellency in Council who has solemnly declared himself unreservedly in favour of free primary education. If free primary education is a good thing for England it passes my understanding why should it be regarded by people, like my friend, Mr. Kirkham, with distrust and almost with horror when advocated for India. The most formidable objection that Mr. Kirkham urged to the proposal was that free primary education would result in the sweeping away of the indigenous schools. If such a result were to take place, I assure, Mr. Kirkham, I will not regard it as a calamity, for the methods adopted for imparting instruction at those schools in matters in which they and our schools have a sort of concurrent jurisdiction is a method of cram and is as bad, if not worse, than that adopted in our schools. But let me assure, Mr. Kirkham, that these schools would hold their own, for they are not merely primary schools but are also a sort of commercial schools, where native book-keeping and accounts are taught and where pupils designed to be gumastas and assistants in trader's shops, get all the education that is thought necessary for their vocations. In this connection I would beg leave to allude to the arrangement by which postal duties are entrusted to schoolmasters. In 800 schoolmasters scholastic, and postal functions are thus combined. By this arrangement the postal department must be the gainer, inasmuch as they are getting postal work done only by a small allowance, but the efficiency of the school master cannot but suffer. Coming to the branch of higher education I beg to enter a respectful yet firm protest against the withdrawal of the University grant. My Lord, to say that the University is now self-supporting and needs no help from Government is to assume that the University has reached the highest points in its progressive, which unfortunately is not the case. If ever an attempt is to be made to make any approach towards the noble ideal that a distinguished predecessor of your Excellency, I mean Lord Reay—laid down from his chair as Chancellor of the University, then not only should the present University grant be continued but enormously increased grants must be made by Government, who it must be remembered is the largest landed proprietor in the country. My Lord, I am perplexed at the phenomenon that while we have no money to spare even a wretched five thousand for the University we have funds enough to squander on the Imperial Institute in England and to make a few gift of over fifty thousand rupees a year to the clerk of the Insolvency Court, and to make two acting appointments to the High Court Bench and pay the happy incumbents Rs. 7,500 a month when there is no work for them to do and the vacancies might well have remained unfilled without any public inconvenience.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Before leaving the head of education I have word to say on the subject of technical education. Although an increased expenditure on technical education is necessary, I apprehend that the amount we are spending even at present is not spent to the best advantage. We are spending Rs. 90,500 on the College of Science, Rs. 57,442 on the School of Art, and are contributing Rs. 35,000 towards the maintenance of the Victoria Technical Institute, and thus spending a total of Rs. 182,942. The Bombay Municipality contribute Rs. 30,000 towards the Victoria Technical Institute and the interests of the Ripon memorial fund and other funds comes to a substantial amount. And my Lord, what are the results. The Poona College of Science has only 70 students all told, including the agricultural class, so that we are spending nearly Rs. 1,300 per student per year. The School of Art turns out many drawing masters. The Victoria Technical Institute has done good work so far, but it has some how not attracted a sufficient number of students and has not been very successful. I am aware I am speaking in the presence of the energetic secretary and a leading member of the board of the Institute, but with all deference to them, I think that the institute does require considerable improvement and development in order to be really useful. There are extensive workshops at the College of Science; there are workshops at the Victoria Technical Institute and there are Art workshops at the School of Art. If all these three Institutions were brought together in one Central Polytechnic Institute at Bombay I believe that in the end that we are now spending we may be able to maintain an institution of great usefulness. A successful attempt has been made in that direction at the Kala-Bhawan at Baroda, and though in the interior, has attracted more than double the students that the Bombay Institute has attracted, and Mr. Chatfield has rightly observed about that institute that it promises to solve the problem of Industrial education in India.

THE PROVINCIAL SERVICE.

I am glad to find that after all the examination for the long-promised Provincial Service will be held early next year, and that provision is made in the budget for the appointment of Deputy Collectors in that Service. It is, however, regret that no attempt has yet been made to fill the higher appointments—the District Judges and Collectors and Assistant Collectors in that Service. I pressed last year the desirability of making those appointments on the score that it would bring a saving not only under the head of Exchange Compensation but also in salaries. But the Hon'ble Mr. Nugent said that we have already Statutory Civil Servant filling two district Judgeships and Collectorships. My submission is that these Statutory Civil Servants are members not of the Provincial Service but the Indian Civil Services and are holding theeir appointments as such. It was decided by the orders passed by the Secretary of State on the Report of the Public Service Commission that certain appointments in each Province were to be detached from the schedule of appointment reserved for the members of the Indian Civil Service, and should be filled by members of the Provincial Service. Two District Judgeships and two Collectorships were accordingly created with other appointments thrown in the Provincial Service of this Presidency. I feel therefore that Government should make appointments to these posts in the Provincial Service and cannot point to the Statutory Civil Servants who are not at all members of the Provincial Service, otherwhise they would be disappointing the public to whom the Provincial Service was held out as a measure for the extended employment of the natives of this country to higher administrative and judicial posts.

Coming to the head of medical establishment I regret that the budget gives no hope of any improvement in the salaries of that most useful class of public servants—the Hospital Assistants and Assistant Surgeons. They are performing very responsible medical duties, and in important criminal cases in the mofussil the evidence of the hospital assistant is very important. It is absolutely necessary, therefore, that they should be well paid for their responsible duties and put above all temptation. The Apothecaries, who do not go through any superior medical training than that of the Hospital Assistants, are paid much higher salaries, even higher them the Assistant Surgeons, who go through the hard scientific University course, and have yet to rest satisfied, with one hundred resing to two hundred. The question of giving proper salaries to the Assistant Surgeons and Hospital Assistants is a very pressing and important one, and I beg to commend it to your Excellency's consideration. Under the same head I cannot help repeating what I have said in former years that the present system of appointments to the professorships of the Medical College urgently needs reform, both on the ground economy as well as efficiency Appointments to professorship shoud go by merit and merit alone, and not by the accident of seniority in a particular service. The present system of appointing members of the Army Medical Service to professorships in the Grant Medical College entailing the payment of the heavy salaries of their rank is altogether indefensible. The monopoly also leaves no room for local talent being utilised for the purposes of the College. Nothing can be a greater confession of the worthlessness of the work done by the Medical College for half-a-century if you can point to not a single individual from among its products who is fit to be a professor. If you take as your professors men who are devoted to the work and who will passt heir lives as professors as you do at the Arts College, and the College of Science you will get efficient work at a considerably reduced cost.

AGENCIES,

Coming to the head, Political, I beg to draw your Excellency's attention to the unsatisfactory state of the judicial administration in the territories administered by the various agencies. In Kathiawar, you have no doubt, the post of the Judicial Assistant, which in theory is to be filled by an experienced Assistant Judge. But for the last one year and more we had that Court presided over by Captains and Colonels, with no judicial training at all.

H. E. the President:—Under Rule 6 the honourable member cannot discuss questions about agency.

Mr. Setalvad:—My Lord, the rule applicable is Rule 5 and that allows discussion on all branches of expenditure under the control of this Government. The salaries of the officers I am discussing are provided in the budget, and are under the control of this Government.

H. E. the President:—I do not think the matter can be discussed.

Mr. Setalvad:—My Lord, I am bound to abide by your ruling, but looking to the fact that this is not quite a point of order but a question of construction of a rule, and as the interpretation put by Your Excellency seriously curtails the privileges of members, may I respectfully to venture to require that the Council may be informed of the reasons of the ruling.

H. E. the President:—This Councils cannot legislate about the agencies, and therefore no discussion can be allowed.

Mr. Setalval then proceeded to another subject.

Turning next to the head of scientific and other minor departments the grant of one thousand rupees to the Imperial Institute, a new item, at once attracts attention. I for one fail to see any necessity or advantage in making a grant to the Imperial Institute. I firmly believe that that Institute has done no good, and is not likely to do any good to India. On the other hand, I am one of those who believe that it serves English and not Indian, interests by exhibiting Indian manufactures there, and thus affording facilities to the English manufacturers to send out machine made imitations to compete with and out from the local market indigenous manufactures.

My Lord, the Bombay Presidency has done more than enough for this institute for have not the Maharaja of Bhavnagar and Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, who have been recently knighted, contributed in their benevolence Rs. two lacs each. The tax payer may therefore well say that we have institutions nearer home and more in genuine Indian interests to assist and maintain.

EXCISE DEPARTMENT.

My Lord, the system of Abkari farming in the mofussil of this Presidency, which gives the monopoly of both manufacturing and selling liquor in a district or districts to the individual, who pays a particular duty on the liquour manufactured and guarantees a minimum revenue to Government, and is bound sell the liquour to the public at a maximum price fixed by Government in a system that is unnatural, is injurious to the Government revenue and to the interests of the people and loud complaints have been raised against it. On the other hand, the system obtaining in the town and island of Bombay which separates the manufacturer, and the retail seller, who is at liberty to make his own terms with the consumer and confers no monopoly on any one, Government charging a certain duty on the liquour manufactured in the distilleries and license foes from the retail traders, is I submit, a system that is more naturai and in accordance with principle economy. It has been admitted in this Council that this an ideal system, and is the most fair to the people and Government revenues, but it is said that while Bombay is a compact town the Department) one remark I have to make is the frequeent changes of Collectors from one district to another. No sooner does a Collector begin to know the people of his district and the people get to know their Collector, he is transferred to another district. Public interests suffer materially thereby. Under forest there is a falling off in the budget estimates of both revenue and expenditure owing to the change of system in Sind by which timber is to be removed from the forests and placed on the market by contractors instead of by departmental agency, the new system ought to cause a saving in respect of the cost of that agency. But a matter of greater importance than this is the increasing number of prosecutions for forest offences under section 67 of the Forest Act. The last Forest Administration Report shows that prosecutions have increased by 288 and the number of cattle impounded by over 30,000. Government have indeed expressed their deep concern in this matter in their Resolution on the last as well as the previous reports. But no notice appears to have been taken by the department. The fact that out of 11,807 cases dealt with under section 67, the offenders in 10,349 were let off with a warning shows that in dealing with such trivial offences, the magistrates are doing their work well. From the large number of cattle impounded it appears that the area under closed forest is much larger than it need be or than the establishment can deal with. As the Government themselves observe there is a very large area in the central circle, which in its present condition is fit for use more for fodder than for the supply of wood. Such areas have been classed by the Government of India in their Resolution of November 1894 as areas under the fourth class of pastures and grazing grounds, and as such should either not be subjected to strict conservation or should be taken out of the management of the Forest Department. What effect th Government of Bombay have given to this suggestion is not known. Under the head of interest, it is gratifying to note that the total amount of loans for distribution during the budget years among cultivators and municipalities is Rs. 13,95,000. But it appears that the interest charge on these loans remains the same. The Government of India charge 4 per cent. and this Government charges 4½ to 6¼ per cent. for advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Acts. But now that the Government of India get loans from the public at 3 per cent., it is high time, I think, to enquire why the rate of interest on loans to municipalities and cultivators not brought down. My next turn to the head of education and cannot but congratulate your Excellency on the increased grant of two lakhs for expenditure on that head. Of that amount the School Building Fund of the Bombay Municipality receives half a-lakh, this is the result of the practical interest taken by your Excellency in primary schools in Bombay. The withdraval of the University Grant. But while thanking your Excellency for this liberal grant, I notice with regret the withdrawal of the grant of Rs. 5,000 made to the Bombay University. The regret is the greater because such higher authorities as the Chancellor of the University and the senior member of Government, who was at one time Vice-Chancellor, have been consenting parties to this withdrawal. In para 2. of their letter to the University, Government attribute the improved financial position of the University to its careful and successful management, but I may say that this improvement is entirely due to the raising of fees in 1892, much to the inconvenience of the candidates for examination. The raising of fees was forced upon the University authorities by Government, who threatened to withdraw their grant if the fees were not raised. The University is a progressive institution. But many of the reforms which are sorely needed cannot be carried out without funds. We want money to place the University Library in a working order, we want money for a building to accommodate candidates during the period of examinations, we want money for a full-time Registrar for many other objects. As was pointed out the other day by my friend, the Hon. Mr. Mehta, when the Senate resolved to sumbit an humbie representation to Government on the subject, the analogy of Calcutta and Madras did not hold good. From the first the Government in this Presidency have come to the help of the University. In Calcutta no fees have been raised. In Madras the fees were raised when the number of candidates exceeded five thousand. We in this Presidency are far below Madras in point of this number. I trust your Excellency will accord a sympathetic consideration to the representation of the University, and Government will see their way to continue the grant for one more year. The endowments of the University, which are largely invested in Government securities have lately suffered in the return they yield by the reduction of interest to 3½ per cent. and thereby in the value of the scholarships or prizes to students. It would be a relief to the recipients of these scholarships or prizes if this sum of Rs. 5,000 or a portion was allowed to make up the deficit, or if the interest on such Charitable Endowments were not subjected to reduction. Under grants-in-aid it is noticeable that whereas a sum of Rs. 10,000 is granted to each of the four out of the five colleges in the Presidency the grant to the Fergusson College remains still at the old figure of Rs. 3,000. It would indeed be a graceful act on the part of your Excellency if this deserving institution receives a further recognition of its usefulness by a more equitable grant. As to the contribution of Rs. 50,000 to the Building Fund for primary schools in Bombay, Government, in the third para. of their letter communicating this grant, invite the attention of the Corporation to sec. 120, clause (c) of the Municipal Act which requires that the Corporation shall contribute to the end of primary education a sum which with the school fees, shall be double the Government grant. Evidently there is some misapprehension in the reference made. The provisions of that section do not apply to building grants. The construction now sought to be put upon that section was not put in 1891, when Government made the grant for the school over the Bhuleshwar market. That was the first large grant made by Government for schools buildings in Bombay, while Mofussil municipalities received something like two lakhs and a quarter during 12 years from 1876-77 to 1887-88 as would appear from a return laid before this Council on the last occasion. Under the head of scientific and other minor departments, I notice that the provision for provincial museums is reduced from Rs. 21,000 to Rs. 19,000. This reduction of Rs. 7,000 is made in the grant for the Reay Museum, which stood at Rs. 17,000 last year, but which in the present budget is put down at Rs. 10,000. Some explanation is due for this reduction. Under Civil Works, which represent the visible forms in which taxes are returned to the people, it is gratifying to see that the expenditure allotment has been raised to Rs. 36,02,000 with the object of making up to the department for the reduction which the unfavourable condition of the provincial finances rendered necessary in 1894-95 and 1895-96. The last remark I have to make is as to the disposal of the sum of Rs. 5,00,000 restored by the Government of India. The Hon. the Financial Member says that proposals for utilizing the grant with the sanction of the Government of India are under the consideration of Government. They have not yet been finally decided upon. It is to be hoped that the money will be utilized towards carrying those necessary objects of improvement which had been hitherto held back on account of the finances of the straitened condition of the finances of this Presidency.

(*To be continued.*)

TELGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

Tuesday's observations:—The barometer has continued to rise in greater part of western, central and southern India, but a brisk fall has taken place in the Punjab and a slight fall over Burma and the Bay. A f

THE NATIVE PRESS.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN BOMBAY.

Discoursing on the much needed reform in the condition of Primary Schools in Bombay, the Gujerati says the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta has once more rendered an important service to the Corporation by explaining the whole situation to Government, and pointing out the gross error into which the local authorities have fallen. Our contemporary proceeds: "His proposition, dealing with the question of the cost of school buildings, has not yet been fully discussed by the Corporation. But there can not be the least doubt that it is one of the most important propositions ever placed before that body. It is proposed to ask Government whether they would be pleased to contribute a moiety of the annual payment for interest and sinking fund, in case the Corporation raised a loan of ten or fifteen lakhs for building primary schools. If these institutions are to be located in healthy and well-ventilated premises with as little delay as possible, this is the only course that can be adopted to raise the necessary funds. It is, therefore, to be hoped that, having regard to the present disgraceful condition of most of the schools and to the interest evinced by his Excellency in their improvement, Lord Sandhurst's government will grant the prayer embodied in the resolution proposed by the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta."

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

Regarding the careful management of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, the Independent states: "Amongst the local mercantile institutions which are worked with 'careful energy' and have grown with that fostering care bestowed on them, the Bank of Bombay by its very able management, excellent credit and perfectly sound and straightforward dealings at once takes the premier place. With that dearly bought experience of former days, which had come out as a sequel of the disaster that had overtaken the old institution on the ruins of which the present one has sprung up, the present Bombay Bank has fully borne out all the aims of that wisely framed charter which had ushered it into existence. As the Presidency Bank and one "strictly" forbidden to deal in any sort of speculative business or even a semblance of it, it has steered its bark clear of all the deceitful pitfalls in which the old institution had tumbled. Hence it is that at every successive annual or half yearly meeting it has a record of sound business and substantial gains—at once profitable to the mercantile community of Bombay and the Bank itself—to put forward before its constituents, which justly obtains for it the applause of the public and the encomiums of the press, both English and Vernacular.

THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE COMMITTEE.

The "Indian Spectator" writes: "The Pasteur Institute Committee has so far collected only Rs. 70,000,—the best indication we can have of the extreme unwillingness of India to have anything to do with the movement. Grand programmes it has in view of bacteriological researches and experiments. Only funds are wanting, and they are conjuring the great employers of labours to come to their help. These are their masters and may give princely donations if they like. But we hope Government will not yield to the temptation of giving over public money to the unpopular fads of Dr. Haffkine and Co."

APPEALS FROM THE AGENCY COURTS.

Some of the native papers characterise as extraordinary the decision of the Bombay Government, disallowing the Hon. Mr. Mehta's question relating to the advisability or otherwise of reforming the system under which appeals from the decisions of Agency Courts are disposed of by Government. As usual, Government give no reasons for rejecting the question except that the interpellation does not fall within the scope of No. 6 of the Rules under section 2 of the Indian Councils Act. The "Gujerati" remarks: "How Government can seek to restrict the scope of its meaning so as to exclude matters under the "political control" of Government is simply incomprehensible. That present system of deciding appeals has given rise to considerable dissatisfaction is notorious, at least to the non-official public. The question related to no State secret and it would have been in the interests of the Administration if Lord Sandhurst's Government had admitted the Hon. Member's question. Reason, authority, precedents and the working of the rule are clearly in favour of the contention that the interpellation is admissible. The position of government seems to us wholly untenable, and it is indeed a pity that a liberal-minded Governor like Lord Sandhurst should have made himself a party to a decision which seek to curtail the scope of explicit rules and limit the privileges of Hon. members in an arbitrary manner. The "Indian Spectator" observes: "The Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta has the letter of the law and precedent on his side in his contention that his question as regards the dissatisfaction caused by the system under which appeals from Agency Courts in Kathiawar are decided by the Local Government, is a legitimate question which should have been allowed. The law lays no such restriction on the generally accepted meaning of the term "administration," as would exclude the affairs of the Political Department altogether. The legislature may have intended to exclude them from the inconvenience of interpellations, but an undeclared intention cannot have any effect. Besides, one may doubt if the question of the system of appeals from the decisions of Agency Courts is not more a matter of the administration of justice than of the mysteries of "Rajas" and Political Agents. The importance of the question raised cannot possibly be minimized, and we will await with interest the decision of the Government of India in the matter." The "Independent" writes: "The right of interpellation is surely given in a very half hearted way and is unnecessarily hedged with restrictions, yet the people have accepted it on the principle of half a loaf is better than no loaf." But the officials here, there and every where are much ruffled at its proper exercise, which drags out occasionally official high-handedness, and it is an open secret that they wish to see it obstructed and belittled. The refusal of admitting Mr. Mehta's question can be construed in the same light and be reckoned as thrusting the thin edge of the wedge, which will be hammered at the time rolls on. Take away please the whole right if you can, but don't distress us with this sort of ungracious treatment. We can bear the former, but we cannot tolerate the latter. For it humiliates our representatives in Council and humiliates still further the Government itself, which in these days of official despotism cares not a pin for its prestige and honour."

THE LATE MR. CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE PAREKH.

Referring to the public benefactions of the late Mr. Cursetjee Furdoonjee Parekh, the "Indian Spectator" states:—In Mr. Cursetji Furdoonjee Parekh, we have lost a venerable Parsi gentlman of the old type, enterprising in trade, orthodox in dress and conduct, and as much to the front in even-handed charities with the noblest of motives as in earning and accumulating wealth. He was in his times of youthful and mature activity, the recognized private arbitrator of all disputes between merchants and it was always pleasant and safe to have dealings with him. Of cosmopolitan sympathies as he was, he forgot not his own; for he was one of the most zealous members of the Parsee "Punchayat." All in all, he belonged to a type getting more and more rare in these days of fast advance in his community. Something has been gained, but it would seem more has been lost." The "Rast Goftar" says of the "Golden Age" of Parsee beneficiences in which the late Mr. Cursetjee Furdoonjee Parekh flourished, and in the support of this remark, our contemporary gives the following amounts, furnished by a friend, which were given away in charity by Parsee worthies, making a total of nearly a crore of rupees:—Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, first Baronet, 25 lakhs; Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, second Baronet, 3 lakhs; Sir Cowasjee Jehanghir Readymoney, 14 lakhs; the Hon. Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy 12 lakhs; Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, 10 lakhs; Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, 3 lakhs; Mr. Ardasir Hormusjee Wadia, 3 lakhs; Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, 3 lakhs; Mr. Merwanjee Framjee Panday, 8 lakhs; and Mr. Cursetjee Furdoonjee Parekh, 12 lakhs. The "Gujerat Mitra" observes: "In the late Mr. Cursetji Furdunji Parekh the Parsee Community has lost a noble representative of the Parsees of the old type. He was one of the links that join the present generation of the Parsees—the generation of barristers wanting briefs, doctors wanting practice, graduates wanting sinecures, young men wanting doweries, a generation whose motto is 'To have plenty of money and nothing to do,'—with the generation that has passed away, the generation of sturdy and earnest workers who saw dignity in labour, humble but proud, men that rose from humble beginnings to be merchant-princes, men of colossal fortunes and princely charities."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the cuain ofttime; teeth. Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces nature quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allay all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by all Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d per bottle.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP —Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It lever irritates, and hence with its soothing and leasantly urifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists Stores.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, August 15.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr T D Baigton has been permitted to resign H M's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 5th May 1896.

The service of Suran Cant G Bidie, I M S (Madras), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commr of the Central Provinces, with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of his duties in those Provinces.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Mr A K Wild, Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, Bengal, is granted privilege leave for three months, under Articles 277 and 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 4th inst.

Mr E G Chester, Deputy Conservator, 1st grade, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Conservator, 3rd grade, in charge of the Bengal Forest Circle during Mr W Ll's absence.

With reference to the Bombay Govt's Notification No 6024 (Revenue), dated 31st inst., Mr. C M Hodgson, Asst Conservator of Forests, 1st grade, is transferred to Burma in the interests of the public service.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Secretary of State for India:—Lieut-Col C E Yate, C S I, C M G, I S C, Political Agent of the 1st class, (m, g) for three months. With reference to notification No. 2324 G, dated the 26th Dec, 1895, Mr. T L T Beaumont, Consul for the Netherlands at Karachi, has resumed charge of his office.

The services of Col E S Hutilow, C I E, R C, are placed at the disposal of the Military Dept, with effect from the 8th Feb, 1896.

Sardar Sultan Ibrahim, Khan Bahadur, Naive Asst to the Political Officer for Dir and Swat, is granted privilege leave for one month and eighteen days, with effect from the 15th Aug 1895, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

The following substantive promotions are made in the graded list of the Political Dept, consequent on the appointment of Capt H Daly, C I E, I S C, Political Agent of the 3rd class, to the Dept Secy to the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept:—Capt A F Pinhey, I S C, Political Asst of the 1st class, to be a Political Agent of the 2nd class. (Capt Pinhey will continue to officiate as an additional Political Agent of the 1st class and as Political Agent in Bagheikhand); Mr E H S Clark, Political Asst of the 2nd class, to be a Political Asst of the 1st class, (Mr. Clarke will continue to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class); Capt C A Kemball, I S C, Political Asst of the 3rd class, to be a Political Asst of the 2nd class. (Capt Kemball will cotinue to officiate as a Polical Agent of the 3rd class); and Capt G F Minchin, I S C, offg Political Asst of the 2nd class, to be a Political Asst of the 3rd class. (Capt Minchin will continue to officiate as a Political Asst of the 2nd class.)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr C H Holford, Supt of the 1st grade, is appointed to officiate temporarily as Asst Comr, Northern India Salt Revenue, vice Mr A F Ashton, and is posted to the charge of the Upper Divn of the Internal Branch of the Northern India Salt Revenue Dept.

The following reversions and promotions of officers of the Account Dept during the month of July 1896 are notified:—With effect from the 15th July 1896—Mr W D Woollam to officiate in class VI instead of in class V of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 15th July 1896, in consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr J A Robertson,—Mr W J F Williamson to officiate in class IV, and Mr W D Woollam to officiate in class V, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 17th July 1896,—Mr W H Dobbie to revert to class II, Mr H G H Keene to revert to class III, Mr R T Howe to revert to class IV, Mr W J F Williamson to officiate in class V instead of in class IV; and Mr W D Woollam to officiate in class VI instead of in class V, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 20th July 1896,—Mr D J Burbridge to officiate in class III; Mr R T Howe to revert to class IV; Mr W J F Williamson to officiate in class V instead of in class IV; and Mr W D Woollam to officiate in class VI instead of in class V, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 21st July 1896, in consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr A K Tomkins,—Mr W D Woollam to officiate in class V of the Enrolled List.

The following substantive appointments are made in the Postal Dept in consequence of the retirement from the service of Mr G J Hynes:—Mr K J Rashah to be Deputy Director Genl of the Post Office of India and Mr C Stewart Wilson to be Postmaster Genl of the N W Provinces and Oudh, but to continue to officiate as Postmaster Genl, Bengal.

The privilege leave for one month granted to Mr T H S Biddulph, Dep Auditor Genl, in the Notification in this Dept No 2311 G, dated 31st July 1896, is extended by fifteen days.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Hyderabad Contingent,—2nd Infantry.—Surgn Lieut T E Watson, M B, Madras Medical Estab, to be officiating medical officer, vice Surgn Capt C A Johnston, on furlough, date 20th July 1896.

STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India:—Second-Lieuts—G D Campbell, Welsh Regt wing offr, Hong Kong Regt, 10th Nov 1894, and G G F Humphreys, offg wing officer, 27th Regt (1st Baluch Battn) of Bombay (Light) Infy, 19th June 1895. Second-Lieuts Campbell and Humphreys will rank as Lieuts in the Indian Staff Corps from the 10th Novr 1896 and 19th June 1895, respectively, subject to H M's approval. The undermentioned officers having completed eighteen months' probationary service are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India:—Lieuts—H A Gib, L N L Regt, offg wing officer, 35th (Punjab) Regt of Bengal Infy, 30th Nov 1894, and F C T Cogsar, West India Regt offng wing officer, 16th (the Lucknow) Regt of Bengal Infy, 11th Dec 1894.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval—To be Major—Capt W C Pollard, 11th Aug 1895.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Surgn Major Genl, Surgn Col H Cook, M D, vice Surgn Major Genl P S Turnbull, M D, retired, dated 2nd March 1896.

COMMISSARIAT TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT—MADRAS.

Sub Condr W Symons to be Condr, and Sergt J Bishop to be Sub Condr, with effect from the 1st April 1896, vice Condr W Duley, retired.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The promotion of Sergt J H Collins, Overseer, 1st grade, Military Works Dept, to the rank of Sub Condr, notified in G G O No 736 of 1896, is hereby cancelled.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—MADRAS.

The undermentioned military pupils having passed their final examination are admitted into the service as third class Asst Surgns, with effect from the 1st July, 1896.—L K Rodriguez, G B Croning, and E J C Pereira.

NATIVE ARMY.

8th Regt of Bengal Cavy—Rissaldar and Woordie-Major Makbul Khan to be Risaldar, vice Diwan Singh, transferred to the pension estabt, with effect from the 11th Jan 1896; Jemadar Net Ram to be Risaldar and Kot Dafadar Sudha Singh to be Jemadar, vice Gandu Singh, transferred to the pension estabt, with effect from the 17th Oct, 1895; Jemadar Sankar Singh to be Ressaldar and Kot-Dafadar Gokul Singh to be Jemadar, vice Ahmad Nur Khan, transferred to the pension estabt, with effect from 15th Oct 1895. Kot-Dafadar Sher Muhammad Khan to be Jemadar, vice Fateh Muhammad Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 20th Dec 1895.

2nd Regt of Bombay Lancers—Jemadar Wali Muhammad Khan to be Ressaldar, vice Shaikh Abdullah, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 8th June 1896.

24th (The Duke of Cambridge's Own, Punjab Regt of Bengal Infy—Jemadar Ali Pahan to be Subadar, vice Alam Khan, Khan Sahib, deceased, with effect from the 7th Jan 1895.

21st (Punjab) Regt of Bengal Infantry—Jemadar Bhup Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Udham Singh to be Jemadar, vice Bissawa Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 9th April 1896.

25th (Punjab) Regt of Bengal Infy—Jemadar Sandhya Das to be Subadar and Havildar Purusottam to be Jemadar, vice Nil Kanth, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st July 1895.

1st Batta, 4th Gurkha (Rifle) Regt—Jemadar Kalu Dura to be Subadar, vice Bhadur Sing Alles, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st July 1896.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

1st Battn, 5th Gurkha (Rifle) Regt—Subadar Parsu Khattri, Bahadur, to be Subadar Major, vice Kulbir Thapa, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st Jan 1896.

RETIREMENTS.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieut-Col T Affrence Mullen, M D, Bengal Medical Estabt, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 11th Aug 1896, subject to H M's approval.

REWARDS.

The undermentioned non-commissioned officers of the Bengal Unattached List have been awarded the Silver medal for long service and good conduct, without gratuity, for the quarter ending 30th June 1896:—Sergt H E Lofts, Military Works Dept; First class Sergt Instr E H Franklin, Ghazipur Vol Rifle Corps; First class Sergt Instr H Turton, Calcutta Light Horse; First class Sergt Instr H Hayden, Cossipore Artillery Vol Corps; Staff Sergt F R Chivas, Subordinate Vetry Dept.; and First class Sergt Instr (Color-Sergt) R Edwards, Rohilcund Vol Rifle Corps.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Bengal Nagpur Ry Vol Rifle Corps—E H Bingley, Gent, to be Surgn Lieut, to complete the establishment.

2nd Punjab (Simla) Vol Rifle Corps—Lieut G H LeMaistre resigns his commission; and Second Lieut H A F Currie resigns his commision.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions and reversions are made in the Engineer Estabt of the Military Works Dept, with effect from the dates specified:—Brevet Col N Arnott, R E, to be Chief Engr, class I; Brevet Col S C Turner, R E, to be Chief Engr, class II; Lieut Col J F Gaswood, R E, to be Suptdg Engr, class I; Lieut Col R G Lloyd, R E, to be Suptdg Engr, class II; Major and Bt Col W T Shone, C B, D S O, R E, to be Suptdg Engr, class III; Bt Col W L Greenstreet, R E, to be Chief Engr, class I; Bt Col S C Turner, R E to be Chief Engr, class II; Lieut Col J E Broadbent, R E, to be Chief Engr, class III; Major and Brvt Col W T Shone, CB, DSO, RE, to be Suptdg Engr, class I; Lieut Col W Peacocke, CMG RE, to be Suptdg Engr, class II; and Lieut Col H Hart, RE, to be Suptdg Engr class III.

Deputy Asst Commissary and Ensign Lieut E Highway, Sub-Engr, 1st grade, is promoted to the rank of Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Military Works Dept, with effect from the 11th May 1896.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following appointment to the Royal Indian Marine has been made by the Secy of State for India, with effect from the date specified:—To be an Asst Engr—J G Yates, 13th June 1896.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed on leave out of India on private affairs under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—Asst Engr J H Nutter, R I M, for one year.

The following promotions are made in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the dates specified:—To be Engrs—Asst Engr A Bonny, R I M, 29th June 1895; and Asst Engr J Lush, R I M, 19th July 1896.

Comr P M Bean, R I M is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 10th Oct 1896.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr W J Chamberlain, Offg Traffic Supt, Eastern Bengal State Railway, in class I, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, is promoted temporarily to class I, grade 2 of that establishment, with effect from the afternoon of the 13th May 1896.

That portion of Public Works Dept Notification No 3 dated 3rd Jan 1896, which relates to the transfer of Mr J H White, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, to the establishment under the Director General of Railways, is hereby cancelled.

Mr J G Maclean, Traffic Inspr, is appointed to officiate as Asst Traffic Supdt, N W Railway, until further orders.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased, under section 16 (1) of the Indian Railways Act (IX) of 1890, to sanction the use of locomotive engines and of rolling stock to be drawn or propelled there by on the Tarakeshwar-Magra Steam Tramway.

It is hereby notified for information that the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India in Council has accepted, vide Despatch No 21 Railway, dated 6th March 1896, to an estimate amounting to Rs 1,82,94,137 of the cost of construction of the section of the Mandalay Kusion Railway from Myohoung, the junction 4 miles south of Mandalay, to the Salween river, a length of 224 miles.

Mr F J E Spring, C I E, Supt Engr, 2nd class, State Railways, and Consulting Engr for Railways, Assam, is appointed to officiate as a Chief Engr, 3rd class, with effect from the 23rd June 1896, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr H L Monk.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Esplde.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered ..	85	65	83	56	89	59	83	39
Tuesday, August 18 ..	0	14	0	14	0	33	0	18
Total..	85	79	83	70	89	92	83	57
Total fall to Aug. 18, 1895.	55	31	47	53	47	93	48	61
Total fall to Aug. 18, 1894.	64	84	52	8	58	9	46	31

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 8 p. m. to 8 p. m., at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a. m. to 8 a. m.; and at Colaba from 6 a. m. to 6 a. m.

MATHERAN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	259	19
August 16th	5	19
Total	264	38

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

THE return of rainfall at the following Stations up to week ending Friday, 14th August 1896:—

	In.	ct.		In.	ct.
Jubbulpore	50	5	Nasik	21	1
Raver	19	26	Deolali	25	59
Nimbora	14	62	Ghoti	105	70
Bhadli	17	36	Nargaon	23	4
Jalgaon	24	22	Warangaon	19	71
Sirsoli	23	10	Hotgi	11	6
Bhasawad	24	83	Mohol	8	33
Mahejl	27	78	Madha	8	48
Pachora	28	57	Barsi Road	11	65
Kajgaon	29	63	Kem	7	21
Nydongri	34	30	Jeur	7	18
Chalisgaon	37	85	Pomalwari	6	78
Nandgaon	25	31	Dikrul	9	56
Manmar	17	45	Lonauli	216	8
Lasalgaon	17	2	Dhond	12	22
Khervadi	22	39	Talegaon	47	90

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 18TH OF AUGUST, 1896.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	WIND. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June, to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·527	W	4	90·7	81·5	74	0·10	23·70	+1·95
Agra	29·527	SW	8	93·5	79·7	84	...	10·54	−7·83
Cawnpore	29·527	W	8	93·4	80·5	87	...	9·92	...
Allahabad	29·529	W	9	92·2	80·2	86	...	16·30	−7·69
Jhansi	29·563	SW	12	88·2	77·2	79	...	29·39	+2·87
Jacobabad	29·469	S	7	107·4	85·5	72	...	1·85	−0·61
Karachi	29·533	WSW	13	85·4	76·0	94	...	11·37	+0·69
Jeypore	29·600	SW	5	88·1	75·9	89	0·02	11·03	−6·39
Ajmere	29·618	W	10	85·9	74·6	94	...	23·90	+10·10
Deesa	29·609	SW	22	94·1	75·1	70	0·33	24·66	+0·64
Ahmedabad	29·685	WSW	4	93·2	75·1	86	0·19	30·19	...
Bhuj	29·632	WSW	22	89·4	74·9	84	0·01	18·94	+8·50
Rajkot	29·697	WSW	15	79·4	73·2	87	0·39	34·92	+17·05
Veraval	29·738	SW	18	80·0	76·8	92	...	16·63	...
Neemuch	29·676	WSW	19	92·8	71·1	62	...	27·27	+7·99
Indore	29·714	W	9	92·8	70·1	53	0·02	23·19	+3·20
Saugor	29·633	NE	5	83·7	73·1	90	...	51·11	−0·27
Jubulpore	29·658	WSW	5	91·4	72·1	92	...	60·24	+20·35
Hoshangabad	29·682	WSW	8	83·8	73·1	90	...	38·47	+3·24
Khandwa	29·709	W	12	85·2	72·1	79	...	30·53	+11·63
Raipur	29·643	SW	11	87·8	76·1	88	0·53	50·89	+18·12
Nagpur	29·680	WSW	10	87·2	73·1	83	0·08	42·05	+13·02
Amraoti	29·712	WSW	11	89·1	74·3	86	...	26·43	+5·25
Akola	29·723	W	11	88·1	72·3	81	...	24·87	+3·71
Surat	29·733	SW	6	81·0	75·6	83	...	40·46	+7·16
Malegaon	29·733	WSW	15	88·9	72·1	80	...	22·30	+10·80
Bombay	29·805	WSW	19	84·3	77·5	88	0·13	83·33	+29·37
Poona	29·814	W	19	79·6	68·9	91	0·06	25·42	+11·78
Ahmednagar	29·773	WSW	14	83·4	66·4	79	...	14·84	...
Aurangabad	29·776	WSW	6	85·3	...	85	...	26·23	...
Sholapur	29·800	W	12	87·7	67·8	77	...	9·75	−3·22
Ratnagiri	29·852	WSW	8	83·4	75·9	84	0·11	62·95	−19·10
Belgaum	29·838	W	27	75·2	76·8	92	0·21	54·20	+25·83
Goa	29·865	WNW	10	84·1	75·2	86	0·38	69·50	...
Karwar	29·865	W	5	89·6	74·3	88	0·35	91·98	+0·52
Mangalore	29·838	C	3	84·8	73·4	93	0·44	109·86	+23·41
Calicut	29·914	ENE	9	86·2	77·0	90	0·27	85·06	+12·04
Cochin	29·914	ENE	M	87·7	76·1	85	1·13	72·49	+14·58
Bangalore	29·899	WSW	15	80·2	64·8	90	...	6·17	−5·00
Secunderabad	29·788	W	15	86·6	63·9	77	0·01	16·29	+7·12
Masulipatam	29·734	WNW	12	91·1	79·1	72	...	16·10	+0·37
Bellary	29·825	W	14	91·2	67·1	59	...	2·68	−3·31
Cuddapah	29·812	NW	M	95·1	76·9	67	...	10·39	−1·51
Madras	29·972	W	8	97·0	79·0	61	...	7·70	−0·85
Coimbatore	29·831	W	8	89·9	71·3	58	...	7·95	+4·62
Trichinopoly	29·829	WSW	7	101·6	77·3	59	...	0·79	−4·41
Negapatam	29·825	W	10	100·6	77·9	67	...	3·08	−3·44
Colombo	29·913	W	10	87·0	80·0	75	...	12·37	−2·76
Aden	29·727	SW	12	90·6	79·8	71	...	0·01	−0·19

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall:—J J H=0·09 (36·61); G T H=0·14 (83·70); S t G H=0·17 (87·99); C P=0·13 (83·38).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly in Lower Sind, Gujarat, and at Surat and Ratnagiri, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the Indus Valley, and highest in Ceylon and on and off the Malabar Coast. Gradients are steep. Winds are north-easterly at Saugor and Cochin, southerly at Jacobabad, and south-westerly to north-westerly in all other places. The force has been strong to a gale at Bombay, Malegaon, Secunderabad, Neemuch, Veraval, Deesa, Rajkot and Bhuj. This morning the wind velocity was 23 miles an hour at Neemuch, 24 at Bombay, 22 at Malegaon and Deesa, and 18 at Agra. The maximum temperature is in large excess of the normal at Karachi, Trichinopoly and Negapatam, and the minimum 5° in excess at Jacobabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 107° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 55° at Bangalore. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast over the greater part of the country. Light to moderate showers have fallen at Deesa, Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Raipur, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa, Karwar, Mangalore and Cochin. The weather conditions are favourable for rain in light or moderate showers on the West Coast between Cochin and Bombay, and scattered showers in Gujarat, the Central Provinces and at the inland stations in the Bombay Presidency.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 17th August, 1896.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ..... inches	29·767
Temperature of the Air ..... degrees	81·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·4
Dew Point	76·1
Relative humidity of Air	847
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	7·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day) ..... degrees	84·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	76·0
General Directions of wind*	WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ..... miles	468
Fall of Rain	0·18
Total fall during month	18·85
" year	83·57
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 18th Aug.	0·07

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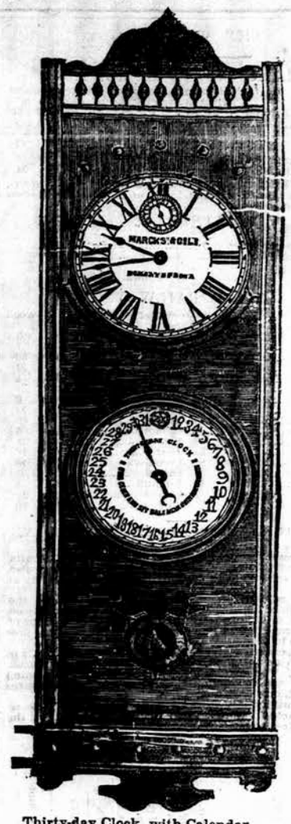

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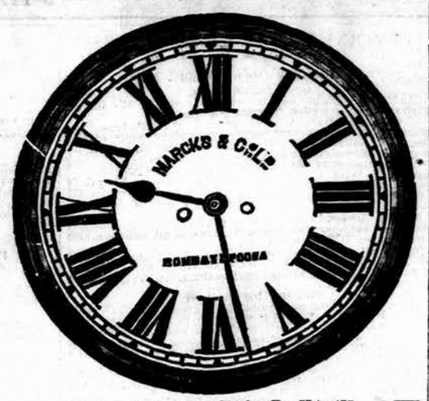

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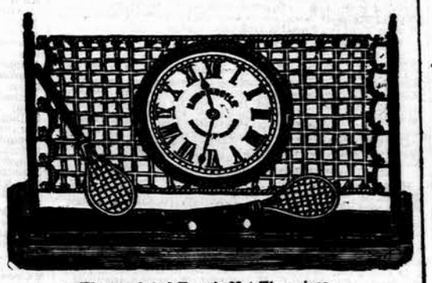

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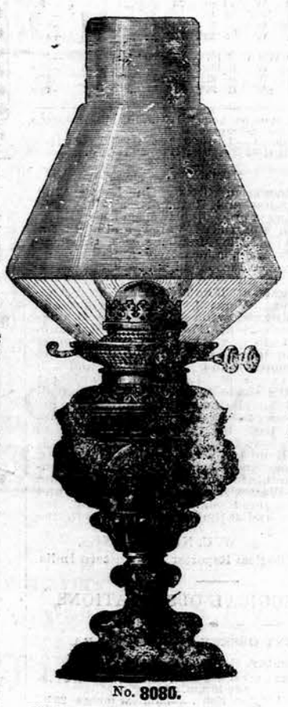

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Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, White friars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.